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ABSTRACT

Intended for classroom teachers on the secondary level, the historical bibliography cites 581 publications which can be obtained from bookstores, public and university libraries, and through inter-library loans. Although the materials, published between 1899 and 1973, stress Texas themes, material on the greater Southwest and the nation is included. The materials are divided into 10 sections. The first two sections consider reference works and general studies. Sections three through nine are devoted to the following chronological periods: the period before the white man came to Mexico and Texas; 1519-1821; 1821-1836; 1837-1848; 1848-1920; 1920-1945; and 1945 to the present. The concluding section is a catch-all which presents sociological and literary works, as well as classroom aids. Each section includes an introduction which conveys some general knowledge of the period and its significance. Entries are numbered and, in most cases, annotated; volumes available in paperback form are identified by the symbol (p). Topics include myths, missions, settlements, life and law, Indian policy, politics, government, the War of 1836 in Texas, manifest destiny, Anglo-American colonization, economics, immigration and labor, depression and deportation, educational conditions and needs, civil rights, attitudes, trends of and reactions to immigration, self-images, and mental health. An author index is provided. (NQ)

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TEJANOS, CHICANOS & MEXICANOS

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Compiled and Annotated
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TEJANOS, CHICANOS AND MEXICANOS:

A Partially Annotated, Historical Bibliography for Texas Public School Teachers

Compiled and Annotated
by
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Published by the
Bilingual-Bicultural Education Program,
in cooperation with the
Department of Education and the Department of History,
Southwest Texas State University
San Marcos, Texas
1974

Like J. Frank Dobie's *Life and Literature of the Southwest,* this bibliography lies in the scholarly public domain, and may be entered upon and used freely by those who may find its contents useful.

Preface

From a dingy prison cell in Mexico, a Texas patriot affirmed his allegiance:

> I have sworn to be a good Texan,
> and that I will not forswear.
> I will die for that which I
> firmly believe, for I know it
> is just and right. One life
> is a small price for a cause
> so great. As I fought, so shall
> I be willing to die. I will
> never forsake Texas and her
> cause. I am her son.

José Antonio Navarro, imprisoned for his part in the ill-fated Texan-Santa Fe Expedition of 1841, would have none of Santa Anna's offer of freedom in exchange for renouncing his beloved Republic of Texas. These words, uttered in 1842, came from a man who had signed the Texas Declaration of Independence and had served in the Congress of the Republic. In later years he would: cast a delegate vote for annexation, contribute to the writing of the first state constitution, win election to the state legislature, and support secession. Although his sentiments were every bit as rousing as those of Nathan Hale, Patrick Henry, and William Barrett Travis, they are virtually unknown to Texas school children and, for the most part, their teachers.

Why?

Because the complete story of Texas has not been written or read or taught. The considerable contributions of Mexican Texans, Tejanos, Mexicanos, Chicanos, and Mexican-Americans have been glossed over, slighted, even ignored altogether.

Fortunately, this deficiency is being corrected. Bilingual education and teacher-training programs have done much to establish the concept of biculturalism as a necessary part of the study and teaching of Texas history. Textbook publishers are beginning to produce appropriate classroom materials, and social studies teachers are making themselves more aware of the Spanish-Mexican strain in the state's rich past (and no state has a richer heritage than Texas). Much more remains to be

accomplished, however. Junior high and high school students, especially those with Spanish surnames and those who have been exposed to the bilingual-bicultural concept, want to know about Spanish, Mexican, and Mexican-American achievements and personalities. And they deserve to be informed.

Hopefully, this historical bibliography will direct concerned instructors to the most accessible sources of information regarding Hispanic Texas. The Texas experience is emphasized—because it is unique and Texas students can and want to know more about it. While material on the greater Southwest and the nation, by necessity, is included, Texas themes are stressed. The first two sections consider reference works and general studies; sections 3 through 9 are devoted to chronological periods; the concluding section is a catch-all which presents sociological and literary works, as well as classroom aids. Each section includes an introduction which attempts to convey some general knowledge of the period and its significance. Entries are numbered and, in most cases, annotated; volumes available in paperback form are identified by the symbol (p).

This compilation is intended for classroom teachers on the secondary level, not research scholars, who will be disappointed at the exclusion of documents, newspapers, graduate theses, and other sources upon which they rely. Every attempt has been made to include items which can be obtained from bookstores, public and university libraries, and through inter-library loan—a process teachers would do well to employ more than they do. In most instances, books and xeroxed articles can be secured from participating libraries by this means.

A word about identifying terms, or "labels," is in order. "Chicano" is used to indicate a point of view, a sense of being that has recently gained widespread acceptance. "Mexican-American" is employed in those sections devoted to periods after 1848, when the "American Southwest" came into existence. "Mexican Texan," "Tejano," and "Mexicano" also appear frequently as synonyms for Texans of Mexican descent. It is interesting to note that a recent survey, conducted by the University of Texas Center for Communications Research, revealed that 43 percent of 1,500 Spanish-surnamed persons interviewed in the Austin-San Antonio area preferred "Mexicano" as a term of self-reference. Thirty-one per cent favored "Mexican-American"; 8 per cent "American"; 6 per cent "Chicano"; and 12 per cent "Latin American," "Latino," or "Texano." (*Austin American*, October 11, 1972.) Among the school-age population, "Chicano" and "Mexican-American" appear to be most popular. It is important to note that both terms reflect a growing pride in Mexican origin and a desire to learn about it. If this bibliography can help to promote pride and knowledge, its objectives will have been fulfilled.

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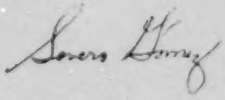
Introduction

The concept of Bilingual Education as described by the Texas Education Agency in its Statewide Design for Bilingual Education is composed of six components. Five of the components deal with the cognitive aspects of educational growth. The sixth component, which some consider as the most important, deals with the affective aspects. Consequently, it is the most difficult to implement because it deals with intangibles in the relationship of teachers and children whose life styles and cultural characteristics may be quite different. The teacher is a product of a system of education and teacher preparation which for the most part has not considered the possibility of teachers being confronted with children who are culturally and linguistically different than they.

There is evidence that many Mexican American children have failed in the educational process because of the failure of the system via the teacher to meet their unique needs. It has produced children with inferiority complexes and very negative self-images. The deterring forces which act upon a child are manifested by the schooling process and are mainly psychological in nature. Although the sociological and econimical circumstances certainly affect the situation, history and the way it is told is another very significant factor that also needs to be considered.

Traditionally, the history that is taught in the schools has been very biased and great emphasis is given to the activities that occurred in the development of the original 13 colonies, mainly by the English, and the subsequent westward movement as a romanticized expression of the pioneer spirit by those of English ancestry. Very little is said of the accomplishments and contributions of the hispanics and indo-hispanics in the development of the western frontier.

This work by Dr. Wilson is comprehensive although not exhaustive and perhaps the best of its kind to date. The information in the annotations give ample opportunities to teachers at all levels to select and obtain valuable information for their social studies programs for all children in our culturally diverse State. The obvious comprehensiveness of this work should dispel the myth that adequate materials are not available. Great effort has been exerted by the author to develop it. It is my hope that there is use of this vital information by the teachers of the State as they relate to their students that portion of history significant to Texas that has been omitted in the past.



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This bibliography exists because of funds from the state-supported Bilingual-Bicultural Education Program at Southwest Texas State University. The Program's director, Carlos Rodriguez, and its supervising committee—consisting of Deans Oscar L. Dorsey and Jasper J. Garland and Professors Martin O. Juel, Robert A. Galván, Billie E. Hughes, and Elizabeth L. McDaniel—have been most cooperative and understanding throughout, as has W. E. Norris, Jr., Vice-President for Academic Affairs. Billy M. Jones, former President of SWTSU, and J. Ralph Randolph, former Dean of Liberal Arts, offered encouragement during the project's incipience. Everette Swinney, Head of the Department of History, allowed me to create a course on the "Mexican-American Heritage in Texas," an experience which revealed the need for this publication. My congenial and efficient co-workers, Delfina Briseño, Cathy Byrd, and Monique Ferrell, typed drafts and checked and rechecked citations throughout what must have seemed a never-ending process. These individuals helped to make this reference tool what it is; what it isn't or what it should have been is my responsibility.

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I. Some Useful Reference Works

A COMPREHENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY DEVOTED TO PUBLISHED WRITINGS on Spanish-speaking Texans does not exist. Hopefully the compilation of such a vital reference tool is underway, but until it does appear researchers and students must rely on the following guides to lead them to the pertinent literature. Of these, the works of Barrios (2), Clark Moreno (4) Cotera (5), Grebler, Moore and Guzmán (7), Meier and Rivera (10), Nogales (12), and Padilla (13) will prove most helpful.

1. Adams, Ramon F. (ed.). *Western Words: A Dictionary of the American West*. Norman: U. of Okla. Press, 1968. An examination of this dictionary of words and phrases reveals the enormous influence of the Spanish language upon everyday speech in Texas and the Southwest. Among other things, it points up the fact that cattlemen could not converse as they do without the linguistic legacy they have inherited from the original *rancheros*, the Spaniards and the Mexicans. In this respect, this volume is valuable.

2. Barrios, Ernie (ed.). *Bibliografía de Aztlán: An Annotated Chicano Bibliography*. San Diego: San Diego State College Foundation, 1971. (p)

3. Castillo, Guadalupe (comp.). "Toward a True Chicano Bibliography: Mexican-American Newspapers: 1848-1942," *El Grito* [Berkeley, Calif.], 3 (Summer, 1970), 17-24.

4. Clark Moreno, Joseph A. (comp.). "A Bibliography of Bibliographies Relating to Studies of Mexican Americans," *El Grito*, 5 (Winter, 1971-72), 47-79. This valuable listing contains 457 bibliographic items covering virtually every subject area. It will prove especially useful for librarians and classroom teachers.

5. Cotera, Marta P. (comp. and ed.). *Educator's Guide to Chicano Resources*. Crystal City, Tex.: Crystal City Memorial Library, 1971. (p) This annotated bibliography is the best reference aid in print on Chicano life and literature. Its ten sections pertain not only to available books and journals, but also to filmstrips, tapes,

records, pamphlets, and posters. Every library in Texas should have this "labour of love from a Chicana librarian."

6. Elliott, Claude (comp. and ed.). *Theses on Texas History, 1907-1952*. Austin: Tex. State Historical Assn., 1955. *The Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* published by the Texas State Historical Association in Austin, has updated this list and continues to provide notice of recent theses and dissertations in Texas history.

7. Grebler, Leo, Moore, Joan W., and Ralph C. Guzmán. *The Mexican-American People: The Nation's Second Largest Minority*. New York: The Free Press, 1970. This large sociological study includes a sixty-six-page bibliography which contains a great number of published and unpublished writings pertinent to Texas. It is especially strong in the fields of anthropology, education, and sociology. This rich volume should be on the shelves of every public school and university library in Texas.

8. Hernández, Luis F. *A Forgotten American: A Resource Unit for Teachers on the Mexican American*. Intro. by Robert H. Finch. New York: Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 1969. (p) A California educator and a pioneer in establishing Mexican-American studies programs in public schools, Professor Hernández has written a concise overview of Mexican-American society, and offers useful hints to the Anglo teacher who might be unfamiliar with the needs of students from Spanish-speaking backgrounds. He also includes a handy outline of Mexican history.

9. Jenkins, John H. (comp. and ed.). *Cracker Barrel Chonicles: A Bibliography of Texas Towns and County Histories*. Austin: Pemberton Press, 1965. This volume and the Elliott guide (I, 6) indicate that Spanish-speaking Texans, especially in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, have been overlooked by history graduate students, and that a fascinating field of research beckons.

10. Kielman, Chester V. (comp. and ed.). *The University of Texas Archives: A Guide to the Historical Manuscripts Collection in the University of Texas Library*. Austin: U. of Tex. Press, 1967.

11. Meier, Matt S., and Feliciano Rivera (comps. and eds.). *A Selective Bibliography for the Study of Mexican American History*. San Jose: Spartan Bookstore, San Jose State College, 1971. (p) Although it contains some inaccuracies, this compilation is a convenient guide for both teachers and students.

12. "Mexican-American History: A Critical Selective Bibliography," *Journal of Mexican American History* [Santa Barbara, Calif.], 1 (Fall, 1970), 68-86.

13. Nogales, Luis G. (comp. and ed.). *The Mexican Americans: A Selected and Annotated Bibliography.* Stanford: Stanford U. Center of Latin American Studies, 1971. (p) Very good in terms of educational and sociological literature; excellent annotations.

14. Padilla, Ray. "Apuntes Para La Documentación De La Cultura Chicana" ["Notes for the Documentation of Chicano Culture"], *El Grito,* 5 (Winter, 1971-72), 3-46. This critical and sensitive essay, written from a dedicated Chicano scholar's point of view, is intended to aid in the compilation of "a true Chicano Aztlanense bibliography." The author assesses bibliographies dating from the nineteenth century to the present.

15. Rivera, Feliciano (comp. and ed.). *A Mexican American Sourcebook With Study Guideline.* Menlo Park, Calif.: Educational Consulting Associates, 1970.

16. Sprague, Juliene C. "United States Government Publications on Mexican-Americans," *Texas Libraries,* 33 (Spring, 1971), 47-58.

17. Webb, Walter P., and H. Bailey Carroll (eds.). *The Handbook of Texas.* 2 vols. Austin: Tex. State Historical Assn., 1952. Contains useful biographical sketches. An essential reference tool.

Addendum:

18. Cruz, Gilbert, and Jane Talbot. *Chicano: Bibliography, 1960-1972.* Ed. by Edward Simmen. Austin: Jenkins Pub. Co., 1974. Contains more than 4,000 titles regarding social, political, and economic trends. Special emphasis is placed on the influence of Mexican and Mexican-American art and literature on culture in the Southwest; that is, "reverse acculturation." Deals with publications which have appeared during the period, 1960-1972.

Notes

II. General Studies and Collected Readings

Older general histories of the Southwest and Texas made little or no mention of Mexican-Americans, and the 1940s and '50s witnessed only a faint awareness on the part of academic and popular writers. But in the early 1960s, a noticeable change for the better began to occur. Mexican-American and Chicano scholars, as well as enlightened Anglo-American anthropologists, educationists, historians, and sociologists, assumed their long-neglected duty and attempted to place Spanish-speaking Americans in their proper perspective in history and society. The works of Faulk (2), Perrigo (5), Connor (7), Meier and Rivera (17), and the University of Texas Institute of Texan Cultures (20) are evidence of this growing concern. A number of volumes of collected writings, or "readings books," have also appeared recently, edited by such recognized authorities as Rosaldo *et al.* (28), Samora (29), Servín (30), and Weber (31). Interpretative essays, designed to separate fact from myth and to create a consciousness of the Mexican-American historical presence, have emerged from the pens of Campa (32), Paredes (34), Machado (38), Navarro (39), Romano—V. (41), and Vaca (43). But the teacher or student who undertakes to understand Hispanic Texas must also grasp the essentials of Mexican history, which has influenced, more than is currently acknowledged, events in what came to be the Southwest of the United States. The general works on Mexico listed in this section will help in acquiring the necessary background.

A. Southwest—Texas—Mexico

Southwest:

1. Caughey, John W. "The Spanish Southwest: An Example of Subconscious Regionalism," in Merrill Jensen (ed.), *Regionalism in America*. Madison: U. of Wis. Press, 1951, 173-86. (p)
2. Faulk, Odie B. *Land of Many Frontiers*. New York: Oxford U.

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Press, 1968. This fast-moving, general treatment is especially good on Spanish Texas.

3. Hollon, W. Eugene. *The Southwest: Old and New.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1961; Lincoln: U. of Neb. Press, 1968. (p)

4. Horgan, Paul S. *Great River: The Rio Grande in North American History.* 2 vols. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1954 (p); abridged as *The Heroic Triad.* New York: World Publishing, 1971. (p) Horgan's sensitive and vivid account of three peoples—Indian, Hispanic, and Anglo-American—interacting in the Southwest gives the reader a "feel" for the cultural milieu of the region.

5. Perrigo, Lynn I. *The American Southwest: Its People and Cultures.* New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1971; Minneapolis: Winston Press, 1972. Probably the best "textbook" treatment of Southwestern history, this volume presents an overview of the Mexican-American in Texas and the Southwest absent from other works of its kind.

Texas:

6. Bancroft, Hubert Howe. *History of the North Mexican States and Texas.* 2 vols. San Francisco: The History Co., 1890; reprint, Santa Barbara: Wallace Hebbard; New York: McGraw-Hill, 1967. Included in Bancroft's massive *Works* on the Trans-Mississippi West, these volumes contain valuable factual information.

7. Connor, Seymour V. *Texas: A History.* New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1971. This exceptional college-level text includes readable narrative and judicious interpretation of many aspects of the Tejano's role in the history of his state, *i.e.*, cultural conflict in the nineteenth century, organized labor, and state politics. Furthermore, it features an excellent bibliography.

8. Fehrenbach, T. R. *Lone Star: A History of Texas and the Texans.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1968.

Mexico:

9. Alba, Victor. *The Mexicans.* New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1967.

10. Ewing, Russell C. (ed.). *Six Faces of Mexico.* Tucson: U. of Ariz. Press, 1966. This collection of essays by six authorities on the geography, history, society, government, economy, and literature of Mexico affords sound insights into the development of the Mexican nation.

11. Sierra, Justo. *The Political Evolution of the Mexican People.* Trans. by Charles Ramsdell. Austin: U. of Tex. Press, 1969 (p); orig. pub. as *Evolución Política del Pueblo Mexicano* in 1940. Like Alba's work (II, 9), this book reflects a Mexican scholar's view of his nation's past, and provides the teacher with the perspective necessary for a balanced presentation of the many Mexican aspects of Texas history.

B. Mexican-Americans: Southwest—Texas

Southwest:

12. Acuña, Rodolfo. *Occupied America: The Chicano's Struggle Toward Liberation.* San Francisco: Canfield Press, 1972. (p) This historical survey, written by a productive Chicano historian who has "experienced the inequities of this supposedly democratic society," emphasizes the theme of Chicanos as a "colonized people," exploited and oppressed by an Anglo-American system that has treated them as "losers." This revisionist work is important for its point of view, and offers an insight into the activist resentment toward the usual Anglicized version of Southwestern history. The early chapters pertaining to Texas, however, evidence some weaknesses of fact and interpretation which should be tempered with corresponding material in the volumes in this section by Connor (II, 7) and Meier and Rivera (II, 18).

13. Alford, Harold J. *The Proud Peoples: The Heritage and Culture of Spanish-Speaking Peoples in the United States.* New York: David McKay Co., 1972. The redeeming feature of this superficial treatment, which includes a smattering of information on Cubans and Puerto Ricans, is the biographical sketches of prominent Spanish-surnamed individuals who have contributed their energies and talents to this nation's development, past and present (*i.e.*, Roberto Clemente, Juan Cortina, Henry B. González, "Trini" López, Juan de Oñate, and George I. Sánchez).

14. Galarza, Ernesto. *Mexican-Americans in the Southwest.* Santa Barbara: McNally & Loftin, 1969. (p)

15. Grebler, Leo, Moore, Joan W., and Ralph C. Guzmán. *The Mexican-American People: The Nation's Second Largest Minority.* See I, 7. This exhaustive study, a product of the Mexican-American Study Project at UCLA, is based on data gathered from published and unpublished writings, census returns, formal and informal interviews, field studies, and surveys among Mexican-Americans in California and Texas. It is an attempt to reveal Mexican-American life and attitudes, and to establish this ethnic group as a recognized "national minority" (as opposed to a "forgotten" or "invisible" minority), rather than a "quaint

accident of history," disregarded by the larger society. It is the most complete study of its kind in print.

16. McWilliams, Carey. *North From Mexico.* Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1949; reprint, Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1968. (p) Civil-rights advocate, historian, and currently editor of the *Nation,* McWilliams offered those who would read it a realistic historical treatment of Mexicans and Mexican-Americans in what became the United States a dozen years before most Anglo-American teachers and writers began to recognize the existence of the country's second largest minority. This pioneer effort can still be read with profit, although some of the more recent studies have placed the necesary emphasis on events in Mexico that is missing from McWilliams' sprightly written book.

17. Meier, Matt S., and Feliciano Rivera. *The Chicanos: A History of Mexican Americans.* New York: Hill & Wang, 1972. (p) This work by two California historians is the most balanced and judicious general treatment of Mexican-Americans, and could benefit both college undergraduates and interested high school students. While teachers of Texas history will find it, like the Acuña book (II, 12), California-oriented, they will also be confronted with much sound factual information and bibliographic comment. Every Texas school library should have a copy.

18. Nava, Julian. *Mexican Americans: Past, Present and Future.* New York: American Book Co., 1969.

19. Stoddard, Ellwyn R. *Mexican Americans.* New York: Random House, 1973. (p) This sociological view of Mexican-Americans, written by a University of Texas at El Paso social scientist, is one of several monographs in the Random House series, "Ethnic Groups in Comparative Perspective." A brief historical chapter is followed by others devoted to: the search for identity; race, religion, and family; language and formal education; income, occupation, and social mobility; and formal organizations. This well-organized paperback provides a handier overview of Mexican-American society than does the extensive study of Grebler, Moore, and Guzmán (I, 7; II, 15).

Texas:

20. *The Mexican Texans.* San Antonio: U. of Tex. Institute of Texan Cultures, 1971. (p) This attractive pamphlet, which can be purchased at a discount in large quantities, *should be in the hands of every junior or senior high school history student.* It includes biographical sketches, portraits, and photographs of Tejanos who have contributed mightily to the Texas story. Artists, educators, patriots, and politicians—they, and many others, are

included in this commendable effort of the staff of the fascinating Institute of Texan Cultures, a must for field trips.

21. Kibbe, Pauline R. *Latin-Americans in Texas.* Albuquerque: U. of N. M. Press, 1946. The author offers insight into the inequities imposed on Mexican-Americans in Texas in the early and mid-1940s.

22. Saunders, Lyle, and Olin E. Leonard. *The Spanish-Speaking Population of Texas.* Austin: U. of Tex. Press, 1949.

C. Readers

23. Burma, John H. (ed.). *Mexican-Americans in the United States.* Cambridge, Mass.: Schenkman Pub. Co., 1970. (p)

24. Duran, Livie Isauro, and H. Russell Bernard (eds.). *Introduction to Chicano Studies: A Reader.* New York: The Macmillan Co., 1973. (p)

25. Moquin, Wayne (ed.). *A Documentary History of the Mexican Americans.* New York: Praeger Pubs., 1971. (p) A rich collection of primary documents and writings; could be used profitably for student research.

26. Nava, Julian (ed.). *¡Viva La Raza!: Readings on Mexican Americans.* New York: D. Van Nostrand Co., 1973. (p)

27. Rivera, Feliciano (ed.). *A Mexican-American Source Book.* Menlo Park, Calif.: Educational Consulting Associates, 1970.

28. Rosaldo, Renato, Calvert, Robert A., and Gustav L. Seligmann (eds.). *Chicano: The Evolution of a People.* Minneapolis: Winston Press, 1973. (p) An excellent book of readings.

29. Samora, Julian (ed.). *La Raza: Forgotten Americans.* South Bend: U. of Notre Dame Press, 1966. (p) One of the earliest, and still one of the best books of its kind.

30. Servín, Manuel P. (ed.). *The Mexican-Americans: An Awakening Minority.* Beverley Hills: Glencoe Press, 1970. (p) This collection is edited by a leader in the field. The second edition (Beverley Hills: Glencoe Press, 1974) (p), carries the revised title, *An Awakened Minority: The Mexican-Americans,* because, as Professor Servín indicates, since the first edition "much progress has been accomplished"—"despite the hesitance of Anglo-American historians to incorporate these new contributions into their lectures and writings." The second edition is especially useful for the post-World War II era. Both editions are superb and highly recommended.

31. Weber, David J. (ed.). *Foreigners in their Native Land: Historical Roots of the Mexican Americans.* Foreward by Ramón Eduardo

Ruiz. Albuquerque: U. of N. M. Press, 1973. (p) An excellent selection of primary sources intended "to illuminate the experience of Mexicans who lived and continue to live in the area that became the American Southwest in 1848." The documents presented span the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries.

D. Exposing the Myths: Cultural Realities and Contributions—Criticism and Needs

Cultural Realities and Contributions:

32. Campa, Arthur L. "Cultural Differences that Cause Conflict and Misunderstanding in the Spanish Southwest," *Western Review* [Silver City, N. M.], 9 (Spring, 1972), 23-30; reprinted as "Anglo vs. Chicano: Why?" *Intellectual Digest*, 3, no. 5 (January, 1973), 80-82. In very sensible and sensitive fashion, Professor Campa probes the historical reasons for cultural conflict in the Southwest.

33. Marcella, Gabriel. "Spanish-Mexican Contributions to the Southwest," *The Journal of Mexican American History*, 1 (Fall, 1970), 1-15.

34. Paredes, Américo. "Texas' Third Man: The Texas-Mexican," *Race* [London, England], 3-4 (May, 1963), 49-58. This essay offers insight into the social, economic, and educational conditions among Spanish-speaking Texans at the outset of the 1960s. Paredes, a University of Texas folklorist of national stature, put the task of improvement squarely on the shoulders of the Texas-Mexican. Political effectiveness and organization were necessary, he concluded, if the man "at the bottom" was to overcome the prejudices inflicted upon him. This essay should be reprinted and made available to more students of recent Texas history.

35. *The Role of the Mexican American in the History of the Southwest.* Papers read at a conference sponsored by the Inter-American Institute, Pan American College, Edinburg, Tex., Nov. 17, 18, 1969. Edinburg, Tex.: Inter-American Institute, Pan American College, Publication no. 9, 1969. This pamphlet contains several excellent essays, including: Félix D. Almaráz, Jr., "The Historical Heritage of the Mexican American in 19th Century Texas: An Interpretation" (12-13); Richard Johnson, "The Rio Grande Frontier—Bridge or Barrier" (46-52); Roberto J. Garza, "Cultural Contributions of the Mexican-American" (53-60). Hopefully, this collection is still in print.

Criticisms and Needs:

36. Corwin, Arthur M. "Mexican-American History: An Assessment,"

Pacific Historical Review, 42 (August, 1973), 269-308. Excellent, especially in presenting the contrasting views of Chicano, Mexican-American, and Anglo writers.

37. Hoffman, Abraham. "Where Are the Mexican Americans?: A Textbook Omission Overdue for Revision," *The History Teacher* [U. of Notre Dame]. 6 (November, 1972), 143-50. The author, after reviewing a dozen popular college texts in U. S. history, decries the absence of Mexican-American contributions to the nation's past. He concludes: "At the present time . . . the textbooks offered in survey courses will need considerable revision and redefinition before Mexican Americans . . . are given a fair hearing, a proper perspective for their contributions to what we so incompletely label 'American history.' " The same can be said for public school texts.

38. Machado, Manuel A., Jr. "Mexican-American History: Problems and Prospects," *Western Review,* 8 (Winter, 1972), 15-21. If the necessary "balance and historical perspective" are to be brought to the study of the Mexican-American in the Southwest, historians must delve into Mexican history, and they "must not fall prey to the political demagoguery" that has marked the militant attempt to establish cultural identities.

39. Navarro, Joseph. "The Condition of Mexican-American History," *The Journal of Mexican American History,* 1 (Fall, 1970), 25-52. This survey of the current literature and problems regarding Mexican-American history offers judicious assessments, and suggests ways in which "the critical and scholarly study" of this vital subject can be carried forward.

40. Peñalosa, Fernando. "Toward an Operational Definition of the Mexican American," *Aztlán* [UCLA], 1 (Spring, 1970), 1-12. A sociologist's inquiry into the nature of Mexican-American society.

41. Romano—V., Octavio I. "The Anthropology and Sociology of the Mexican-Americans: The Distortion of Mexican-American History," *El Grito,* 2 (Fall, 1968), 13-26. Written by a committed Chicano editor-scholar, this essay conveys the notion that "there has not been any significant change in views toward Mexican-Americans for the past 100 years."

42. ————. "The Historical and Intellectual Presence of the Mexican American," *El Grito,* 2 (Winter, 1969), 32-47.

43. Vaca, Nick C. "The Mexican-American in the Social Sciences: 1912-1970," *El Grito,* 3 (Spring, 1970), 3-24. This article is an important Chicano writer's discussion of the handling and mishandling of the Mexican-American by social scientists.

44. Womack, John, Jr. "The Chicanos," *The New York Review of*

Books, 19, no. 3 (August 31, 1972), 12-18. This lengthy review article provides a handy introduction to current literature on *Chicanismo*.

Notes

III. Before the White Man: Mexico and Texas

INQUIRING MEXICAN-AMERICAN STUDENTS WANT TO LEARN OF THEIR cultural heritage, from its beginnings; and well they should, for it is rich, not only to them but also to anyone with an interest in Mexican or Southwestern history. The Indians of Mexico, the original Mexicanos by any standards, possessed remarkable religious, economic, and political systems. Their arts and letters and philosophical beliefs flourished long before "the bearded men . . . from the east" brought their "Old World" culture to the so-called "New World"—which, it is important to remember, was not new at all. It was new only to the Spanish, who had yet to learn of the existence of empires in central and southern Mexico whose Classic Period, or "Golden Age," occurred roughly from 150 B. C. to A. D. 800 or 900. In other words, Mexico was at its peak of pre-Columbian development while Europe was groping through the Dark Ages. Then the Aztecs came to dominate the Central Valley of Mexico; and their splendorous city of Tenochtitlán (Ten-och-*tee*-tlahn), replete with massive pyramids, huge plazas, and colorful gardens— grander than anything Europe could claim—was built in the middle of Lake Texcoco (Tes-coh-coh). The essential facts regarding the culture of these first Meso-Americans are vital to the study of Mexican-American history, and can be found in the general works of Bernal (1), Burland (2), Caso (3), León-Portilla (4), Peterson (5), and Josephy (10).

Although we know very little about them, numerous native groups —principally the Caddoans, Karankawas, Wichitas, Tankawas, Coahuiltecans, and Apaches—occupied what came to be called Texas at the time of the Spanish approach. These early Texans, like the peoples of Mexico, adapted to their environment, developed effective tribal institutions, and lived life as they perceived it. European culture was neither necessary nor desirable for these peoples. Atkinson (8), Castañeda (9), Josephy (10), Newcomb (11), and Winfrey (15) give some notion of pre-Spanish Texas and its inhabitants.

A. Mexico

1. Bernal, Ignacio. *Mexico Before Cortez.* Trans. by Willis Barnstone.

New York: Doubleday Co., 1963. (p) One of the very best general surveys of the topic; it features a useful guide to pronunciation.

2. Burland, C. A. *The Gods of Mexico*. First American ed. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1967; New York: Capricorn Books, 1968. (p)

3. Caso, Alfonso. *The Aztecs: People of the Sun*. Norman: U. of Okla. Press, 1958. Very informative study of Aztec religion.

4. León-Portilla, Miguel. *Aztec Thought and Culture*. Trans. by Jack Emory Davis. Norman: U. of Okla. Press, 1963. Another very good book on the people of Aztlán.

5. Peterson, Frederick A. *Ancient Mexico: An Introduction to the Pre-Hispanic Cultures*. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1959; New York: Capricorn Books, 1962. (p) One of the better general accounts of Mexico before the Conquest.

6. Vaillant, George C. *The Aztecs of Mexico*. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran & Co., 1944; rev. and ed. by S. B. Vaillant, 1962. (p)

7. Wolf, Eric. *Sons of the Shaking Earth: The People of Mexico and Guatemala—Their Land, History, and Culture*. Chicago: U. of Chicago Press, 1959. (p)

B. Texas

8. Atkinson, Mary Jourdan. *The Texas Indians*. San Antonio: The Naylor Co., 1953.

9. Castañeda, Carlos E. "Customs and Legends of Texas Indians," *Mid-America* [Chicago], 3 (1931-32), 48-56.

10. Josephy, Alvin M., Jr. (ed.). *The American Heritage Book of Indians*. New York: American Heritage Pub. Co., 1961. This popularly written, profusely illustrated volume, edited by a respected ethnohistorian, contains very useful information on the pre-Spanish civilizations of both Mexico and Texas. It would be a fine addition to any library.

11. Newcomb, W. W. *The Indians of Texas*. Austin: U. of Tex. Press, 1961. (p) A very fine study by a most competent anthropologist; points up the fact that we have very little information on the native peoples of the state prior to the first Spanish contact.

12. Powers, William K. *Indians of the Southern Plains*. New York: Capricorn Books, 1972. (p) The first three chapters of this readable study will be of some use.

13. Roberts, O. M. "Prehistoric Races in Texas," *Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association* [became *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* in July, 1912], 1 (July, 1898), 145-50.

14. Sonnichsen, C. L. *The Mescalero Apaches.* Norman: U. of Okla. Press, 1958.

15. Winfrey, Dorman H., and others. Intro. by W. W. Newcomb. *Indian Tribes of Texas.* Waco: Texian Press, 1971. Eight tribes are considered by as many authors; the essays in this attractive book reflect Indian-Spanish contact. Tribes discussed are: Alabama-Coushattas, Caddoes, Comanches, Karankawas, Kiowas, Lipan Apaches, Tonkawas, and Wichitas.

Notes

IV. Spanish-Mexican Texas, 1519-1821

HAVING COMPLETED THEIR BRUTAL CONQUEST OF THE VALLEYS OF central Mexico, or New Spain, the Spanish set about the business of northward expansion—a process that would take them ultimately into what became the Trans-Mississippi West of the United States. The Spanish, then, inspired the original non-Indian pioneering of Texas. This frontier movement was carried across the Rio Grande by adventurous captains like Francisco Vásquez de Coronado, Alonso de León, the Marqués de San Miguel de Aguayo, and Diego Ortiz de Parilla, and by devout and courageous Franciscan missionaries, including Fathers Nicolás López, Francisco Hidalgo, and Antonio de San Buenaventura Olivares.

But they were only the leaders of the expeditions, the heroes of written history. Who were the followers who performed the arduous work involved in planting settlements? The vast majority of them were not Spanish-born *(peninsulares)*, or even born to Spanish parents in Mexico *(criollos)*. Rather, they were *mestizos*, the products of the racial and cultural fusion of Indians and Spaniards called *mestizaje*. They were Mexicans, and they were the first pioneers of Texas. When Anglo-Americans arrived, they were late-comers, having been superseded by Hispanic artisans, clergymen, educators, merchants, soldiers, stockraisers, and settlers. "Spanish-Mexican Texas" is thus an entirely appropriate term.

The *mestizo settlers* left very few *documentos* or written records of their activities, which is why they have received little scholarly attention. Hopefully historians will bring to the printed page the achievements of these common folk who began the building of Texas prior to Mexican independence in 1821. A number of sound studies do exist, however, which will serve to inform the reader of events, conditions, and leading personalities in Spanish-Mexican Texas. Authors of a few of the most helpful books are: Bannon (4), Bolton (10), Faulk (11), Institute of Texan Cultures (14), Castañeda (15), Myres (48), and Vigness (55).

A. Conquest—Northward Expansion

Conquest:

1. Díaz del Castillo, Bernal. *True History of the Conquest of New Spain.* Many multi-volume Spanish and English editions; avail-

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able in one volume as *The Discovery and Conquest of Mexico, 1517-1521*, ed. by Gennaro García and trans. by A. P. Maudsley. New York: Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, 1956. (p) This standard account by a participant contains the Spanish view of the Conquest, along with the conquerors' awe when confronted with the grandeur of Mexico under the Aztecs.

2. León-Portilla, Miguel (ed.). *The Broken Spears: The Aztec Account of the Conquest of Mexico*. Boston: Beacon Press, 1962. (p) This collection of writings should be read for the Indians' feelings as their homeland was being ravaged.

3. Padden, R. C. *The Hummingbird and the Hawk: Conquest and Sovereignty in the Valley of Mexico, 1503-1541*. Columbus: Ohio State U. Press, 1967; New York: Colophon Books, Harper & Row, 1970. (p) An excellent study of Aztec rule and the Spanish takeover.

Northward Expansion:

4. Bannon, John Francis. *The Spanish Borderlands Frontier, 1513-1821*. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1970. (p) Now available from the U. of N. M. Press, Albuquerque. This survey provides an excellent reference tool; it contains a treasure of factual and bibliographic information. The author is a giant in the study of the Spanish experience in what came to be northern Mexico and the Southwest of the United States. Teachers will find it invaluable.

5. Bolton, Herbert E. *Coronado: Knight of Pueblos and Plains*. New York: Whittlesey House, 1949; Albuquerque: U. of N. M. Press, 1949. Herbert Eugene Bolton, an academic pioneer whose scholarly achievements were as remarkable as the exploits of his conconquistador and missionary heroes, traced Coronado's route of 1540-1542 through northern Mexico and the Southwest while producing this readable account of a foremost American trailblazer.

6. ————. *The Spanish Borderlands: A Chronicle of Old Florida and the Southwest*. New Haven: Yale U. Press, 1921. In this big little book the reader will find a sprightly written account of the settlement of what Bolton called the "Spanish Borderlands" —the outer rim of northern Spanish expansion, a semi-circle stretching on a map from roughly Chesapeake Bay southward through the Gulf States, across the Southwest, and northward to San Francisco Bay. To Bolton—whose career began at the University of Texas—goes the credit for developing the Borderlands as a field of scholarly study, and for stimulating generations of students by bringing to life the exploits of the first white men who

effectively colonized what is now the United States. Both Florida and New Mexico, teachers in the Southwest and Texas should stress, were settled before the English arrived in Virginia.

7. Horgan, Paul. *Conquistadors in North American History.* New York: Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 1963. (p)

8. Hallenbeck, Cleve. *Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca . . . 1536-1543.* Glendale, Calif.: Arthur H. Clark, 1940.

9. McGann, Thomas F. "The Ordeal of Cabeza de Vaca," *American Heritage,* 12 (December, 1960), 32-37, 78-82. This article, written by a University of Texas scholar, is a readable general account of the wanderings of the first Europeans to penetrate Texas.

B. General Works (Spanish-Mexican Texas)

10. Bolton, Herbert E. *Texas in the Middle Eighteenth Century.* Berkeley: U. of Calif. Press 1915; reprint, Austin: U. of Tex. Press, 1970. (p) In addition to this enduring work, Bolton authored numerous articles in early volumes of the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly.*

11. Faulk, Odie B. *A Successful Failure.* Austin: Steck-Vaughn, 1965. A good brief account of the Spanish experience in Texas.

12. Hackett, Charles W. (ed. and trans.). *Pichardo's Treatise on the Limits of Louisiana and Texas.* 4 vols. Austin: U. of Tex. Press, 1931-46.

13. Morfi, Fray Juan Agustín. *History of Texas, 1673-1779.* Ed. and trans. by Carlos E. Castañeda. 2 vols. Albuquerque: Quivira Society, 1935. This was the first history of what became Texas; its author was a Franciscan missionary.

14. *The Spanish Texans.* San Antonio: U. of Tex. Institute of Texan Cultures, 1972. (p)

C. Missions—Settlements

Missions:

15. Castañeda, Carlos E. *Our Catholic Heritage in Texas.* 7 vols. Austin: Von Boeckmann-Jones, 1931-58. This set is the best thing we have on missions and missionaries in Texas, and it is a fitting monument to a great historian who rose from dire poverty in South Texas to a position of prominence among Borderland scholars. Several of Bolton's articles in the early volumes of the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* will also prove useful.

16. Dunn, Willim E. "Missionary Activities among the Eastern Apache," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 15 (January, 1912), 186-200.

17. Persons, Billie. "Secular Life in the San Antonio Missions," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 62 (July, 1958), 45-62.

18. Weddle, Robert S. *San Juan Bautista: Gateway to Spanish Texas.* Austin: U. of Tex. Press, 1968. This is only one of Weddle's sound studies on Spanish missionizing.

19. ————. *The San Sabá Mission: Spanish Pivot in Texas.* Austin: U. of Tex. Press, 1964. (p)

Settlements:

20. Chabot, Frederick C. *San Antonio and its Beginnings.* San Antonio: Artes Gráficas Print. Co., 1936.

21. Cox, Isaac J. "The Founding of the First Texas Municipality," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 2 (January, 1899), 217-63.

22. Hackett, Charles W. "The Retreat of the Spaniards from New Mexico in 1680 and the Beginnings of El Paso," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 16, pt. 1 (October, 1912), 137-68; pt. 2 (January, 1913), 259-76.

23. Hammett, A. B. J. *The Empresario: Don Martín de León (The Richest Man in Texas).* Victoria: Victoria Daily News Pub. Co., 1971. De León colonized what is now Victoria and vicinity, and must be considered a true Texas pioneer.

24. Hatcher, Mattie Austin. "Conditions in Texas Affecting the Colonization Problem, 1795-1801," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 25 (October, 1921), 81-97.

D. Life, Law, and Learning

25. Berger, Max. "Education in Texas during the Spanish and Mexican Periods," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 51 (July, 1947), 41-53.

26. Cox, Isaac J. "Educational Efforts in San Fernando de Bexar," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 6 (July, 1902), 27-63.

27. Dobkins, Betty E. *The Spanish Element in Texas Water Law.* Austin: U. of Tex. Press, 1959.

28. Garrett, Kathryn. "The First Newspaper of Texas: Gaceta de Texas," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 40 (January, 1937), 200-215.

29. Hallenbeck, Cleve, and Juanita Wiliams. *Legends of the Spanish Southwest.* Glendale, Calif.: Arthur H. Clark, 1938.

30. Hatcher, Mattie Austin. "The Municipal Government of San Fernando de Bexar, 1730-1800," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 8 (April, 1905), 277-352.

31. Hunnicutt, Helen M. (ed. and trans.). "Election of Alcaldes in San Fernando, 1750," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 54 (January, 1951), 333-36.

32. Quinn, Robert M. "Spanish Colonial Style: The Architectural Origins of the Southwestern Missions," *The American West* [Palo Alto, Calif.], 3 (Summer, 1966), 57-66, 93-94. The author, a noted art historian, offers a readable discussion of the background of Spanish architecture in the Southwestern environment.

33. Worcester, Donald E. (ed.). *Instructions for the Governing of the Interior Provinces of New Spain, 1786, by Bernardo de Gálvez.* Berkeley: Quivira Society, 1951. This edited body of primary material provides insight into the administrative goals and problems on the northern frontier of New Spain in the late eighteenth century.

E. Indian Fighting and Indian Policy

34. Brinckerhoff, Sidney B., and Odie B. Faulk. *Lancers for the King: A Study of the Frontier Military System of Northern New Spain, with a Translation of the Royal Regulations of 1772.* Phoenix: Ariz. Historical Foundation, 1965. This lavishly illustrated volume contains pertinent documents and an informative narrative which shed light on Spanish problems and policies regarding frontier defense and military activities in Texas and all of northern New Spain.

35. Daniel, James M. "The Spanish Frontier in West Texas and Northern Mexico," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 71 (April, 1968), 481-95. The subject of this article is the *Despoblado,* the area including what are now Trans-Pecos Texas, eastern Chihuahua, and Coahuila; an area devoid of Spaniards, but an avenue into Mexico for marauding Plains Indians.

36. Dunn, William E. "Apache Relations in Texas, 1718-1750," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 14 (January, 1911), 198-274.

37. Faulk, Odie B. *The Last Years of Spanish Texas, 1778-1821.* The Hague: Mouton & Co., 1964.

38. Faulk, Odie B., and Sidney B. Brinckerhoff. "Soldiering at the End of the World," *The American West,* 3 (Summer, 1966), 28-37. This article presents the frontier hardships under which the Spanish soldiers had to serve and survive.

39. Haggard, J. Villasana (trans.). "Letters and Documents: Spain's Indian Policy," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 43 (April 1940), 479-85; 44 (July, 1940), 88-95; (October, 1940), 232-44; 45 (October, 1941), 202-208; 46 (July, 1942), 75-82.

40. Newcomb, W. W. *The Indians of Texas.* See III, 11.

41. Winfrey, Dorman H., and others. *Indian Tribes of Texas.* See III, 15.

F. General Conditions, Economy, and Population

42. Brand, Donald D. "The Early History of the Range Cattle Industry in Northern Mexico," *Agricultural History,* 35 (July, 1961), 132-39. Written by a University of Texas geographer, this article discusses the adaptation of Spanish methods of stockraising to the frontier conditions in Texas and New Spain generally.

43. Carter, Hodding. *Doomed Road of Empire.* New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1963, 1971. (p) Describes problems of supplying Texas from northern Mexico during the Spanish period.

44. Cox, Isaac J. "The Early Settlers of San Fernando," *Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association,* 5 (October, 1901), 142-60.

45. Faulk, Odie B. "Ranching in Spanish Texas," *Hispanic American Historical Review,* 45 (May, 1965), 257-66.

46. Hatcher, Mattie A. (trans.). "Texas in 1820," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 23 (July, 1919), 47-68.

47. Kinnaird, Lawrence (ed.). *The Frontiers of New Spain: Nicolás de Lafora's Description, 1766-1768.* Berkeley: Quivira Society, 1958.

48. Myres, Sandra L. *The Ranch in Spanish Texas, 1691-1800.* El Paso: Texas Western Press, 1969. Professor Myres, a UT-Arlington scholar, has written an excellent study of the ranch as part of the Spanish frontier process in Texas. Her discussion of ranching methods is especially revealing.

Notes

V. Tejas to Texas, 1821-1836

No phase of Texas history has received more attention and generated more interest and controversy than the entry of Anglo-American settlers into Texas and the subsequent Texas Revolution. An understanding of this period, from 1821 to 1836, is indeed crucial, for it witnessed the formation of cultural attitudes and biases which prevail to this day. Specifically, it produced the "Remember-the-Alamo" syndrome which has distorted both the writing and teaching of the state's history. Notions of Mexicans and Tejanos as cruel, lazy, thieving, and generally inferior emerged from this period, made their way into textbooks and classrooms, and imposed a myopic historical perspective upon students of all ethnic backgrounds. The Anglo-American rebels were pictured as champions of freedom and "winners"; Mexicans and Mexican Texans as oppressors and "losers." Generations of school children were introduced to the period of colonization and revolution through the old red and blue paperback, *Texas History Movies* (1926 and several other editions), distributed free of charge by a well-known oil company. A number of its cartoons convey the notion of Mexican cruelty and deceit, especially those relating to Goliad (1965 ed., p. 107) and the Mier prisoners (p. 123) during the Republic period. Fortunately, the most recent edition, masterfully designed (O. O. Mitchell and Jack Patton, Austin and Dallas: Graphic Ideas, Inc., 1970), does not include some of the more fallacious material found in earlier editions. Only recently has a significant effort been made to produce what Cecil Robinson has aptly called a "double vision" of this crucial era; to acknowledge the contributions of Hispanic Texans to the cause of Lone Star independence; and to view the conditions in Texas against the backdrop of contemporary Mexican history. Until historical opthamologists bring the total picture into focus, however, many of the realities of this wathershed period can be found in studies by Barker (11, 18), Vigness (14), Santos (33), Miller (43), Castañeda (52), Lowrie (55), McLemore (56), and Robinson (59).

A. Mexico and the United States

1. Atwood, Marion J. "The Sources of the Mexican Acta Constitutiva," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, 20 (July, 1916), 19-27.

An understanding of political developments in Mexico during the 1820s and '30s is necessary for a total appreciation of the Texas story; the Acta Constitutiva, the Federalist document that granted more power to the individual states than the Centralist faction would have liked, was the law of the land for Texas settlers until the winter of 1835-36.

2. Bosch García, Carlos. *Historia de las relaciones entre México y Los Estados Unidos, 1819-1948* [*History of the Relations Between Mexico and the United States, 1819-1948*]. México: Universidad Nacional Autónoma México, 1961.

3. Cline, Howard F. *The United States and Mexico.* Cambridge: Harvard U., 1953; New York: Atheneum, 1963. (p) Relations between the United States and Mexico during the 1820s and early 1930s vitally affected Mexican policy toward Texas. The works cited in this section provide the necessary information regarding this topic.

4. Rives, George L. *The United States and Mexico, 1821-1848.* New York: C. Scribner's Sons, 1913.

5. Rippy, J. Fred. *The United States and Mexico.* Rev. ed. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1926.

6. Smith, Watson. "Influences from the United States on the Mexican Constitution of 1824," *Arizona and the West,* 4 (Summer, 1962), 113-26.

B. Anglo-American Colonization

7. Bacarisse, Charles A. "Why Moses Austin Came to Texas," *Southwestern Social Science Quarterly,* 40 (June, 1959), 16-27.

8. Barker, Eugene C. "The Influence of Slavery in the Colonization of Texas," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 28 (July, 1924), 1-33.

9. Hatcher, Mattie Austin. *The Opening of Texas to Foreign Settlement, 1801-1821.* See IV, 56.

C. Texas and Mexico: General—Politics and Government—Mexican Views

General:

10. Alessio Robles, Vito. *Coahuila y Tejas, Desde La Consumación De La Independencia Hasta El Tratado De Paz De Guadalupe Hidalgo* [*Coahuila and Texas, From the Consumation of Independence Until the Peace Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo*]. 2 vols. Mexico, D. F.: Editorial Cultura, 1945. Alessio Robles has con-

cluded that a clash of civilizations was "inevitable" in the Borderlands in the 1820s, '30s, and '40s.

11. Barker, Eugene C. *The Life of Stephen F. Austin, Founder of Texas, 1793-1836.* Nashville: Cokesbury Press, 1925; New York: Da Capo Press, 1968; Austin: U. of Tex. Press, 1969. (p) Barker's outstanding biography of Austin is more than a life story; it also includes the important facts of Texas history during the crucial period, 1821-1836. Essential reading.

12. Calcott, Wilfred H. *Santa Anna: The Story of an Enigma Who Once Was Mexico.* Norman: U. of Okla. Press, 1936. To understand Mexico and its political turmoil during this period, General Antonio López de Santa Anna must be understood. His activities determined the course of events in Texas.

13. Jones, Oakah L. *Santa Anna.* New York: Twayne Publishers, 1968. (p) Reflects scholarship on Santa Anna since the Calcott study (V, 12).

14. Vigness, David M. *Revolutionary Decades, 1810-1836.* See IV, 54. Professor Vigness, of Texas Tech University, offers a balanced account of the events leading up to the Texas Revolution; his book gives excellent coverage of, and insight into events in both Mexico and Texas. Highly recommended.

Politics and Government:

15. Ashford, Gerald. "Jacksonian Liberalism and Spanish Law in Early Texas," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 57 (July, 1953), 1-37. United States political thought and the Spanish colonial heritage influenced the structure and workings of the new Mexican government.

16. Bacarisse, Charles A. "The Union of Coahuila and Texas," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 61 (July, 1957), 341-49.

17. Barker, Eugene C. "The Government of Austin's Colony, 1821-1831," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 21 (July, 1917), 223-52.

18. ————. *Mexico and Texas, 1821-1835.* Dallas: Turner, 1928; reprinted, New York: Russell & Russell, 1965. Professor Barker, for many years the Chairman of the Department of History at the University of Texas, has painstakingly portrayed the Anglo-American reaction to the Mexican government in Texas. Anglo colonists feared for their beliefs and institutions under what they considered an "alien" form of government.

19. Barton, Henry W. "The Anglo-American Colonists Under Mexican Militia Laws," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 65 (July, 1961), 61-71.

20. Garrett, Jenkins, *et al. The Presidents of Mexican Texas, 1824-1836.* Odessa: U. of Tex. of the Permian Basin, 1971.

21. Houren, Alleine. "Causes and Origin of the Decree of April 6, 1830," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 16 (July, 1912), 378-422. The Decree of April 6, 1830 was part of the Mexican response to the tendency of the rambunctious Anglo-Texans to take the law into their own hands, and its provisions regarding immigration restriction attempted to check the flow of land-seekers from the United States into Texas. It caused considerable resentment among the growing anti-Mexican faction.

Mexican Observers in Texas:

22. Castañeda, Carlos E. (trans.). "Statistical Report of Texas by Juan N. Almonte," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 28 (July, 1924), 177-222.

23. Morton, Ohland. *Terán and Texas: A Chapter in Texas-Mexican Relations.* Austin: Tex. State Historical Assn., 1948. General Manuel de Mier y Terán assessed the situation in Texas in the 1820s. He traveled throughout the region in 1828 and 1829, noting general conditions, but especially political attitudes among the Anglo-American settlers. He recommended increased Mexican immigration into Texas to counteract foreign predominance in East Texas. His observations are indispensable for an understanding of this period in Texas history.

24. Sánchez, José M. *Viaje a Texas en 1828-1829* [*Trip to Texas in 1828-1829*]. Mexico City: Colección de Papeles Históricos Mexicanos, 1939. Sánchez accompanied Mier y Terán on his inspection of Texas, and was not impressed with the manners of the Anglo settlers.

D. The War in Texas

25. Asbury, Samuel E. (ed.). "The Private Journal of Juan Nepomuceno Almonte, February 1—April 16, 1836," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 48 (July, 1944), 10-32. Almonte was Santa Anna's aide at the Alamo.

26. Binkley, William C. *The Texas Revolution.* Baton Rouge: La. State U. Press, 1952. Standard general account.

27. Connor, Seymour V., and others. *Battles of Texas.* Waco: Texian Press, 1967. This attractive volume contains readable accounts of three major battles of the Texas Revolution: "The Alamo" by Joe B. Frantz (5-19); "Goliad" by James M. Day (25-48); and "The Battle of San Jacinto" by Seymour V. Connor (53-75).

28. Filisola, Vicente. *Evacuation of Texas* . . . . Intro. by James M.

Day; trans. by George Louis Hammeken. Waco: Texian Press, 1965. Filisola, an Italian by birth, commanded the Mexican army after San Jacinto; some Mexican politicians and military figures considered his withdrawal from Texas a traitorous act. This document is Filisola's justification for the evacuation.

29. Oates, Stephen B. (ed.). *The Republic of Texas.* Palo Alto, Calif.: American West Pub. Co. and Tex. State Historical Assn., 1968; originally published as *The American West,* 5 (May, 1968). Walter Lord's essay, "Myths and Realities of the Alamo" (18-25), is very enlightening.

30. Presley, James. "Santa Anna in Texas: A Mexican Viewpoint," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 62 (April, 1959), 489-512.

31. Sánchez Lamego, Miguel A. *Sitio y tomo del Alamo, 1836* [*Seige and Importance of the Alamo*]. México: Editorial Militar Mexicano, 1966.

32. Sánchez-Navarro, Carlos. *La Guerra de Tejas, Memorias de un Soldado* [*The Texas War, Memories of a Soldier*]. México: Editorial Polis, 1938.

33. Santos, Richard G. *Santa Anna's Campaign Against Texas, 1835-1836.* Waco: Texian Press, 1968. This talented historian has done much to counter the myths perpetrated by Lone Star boosters and Hollywood film-makers.

34. Valdés, José C. *Santa Anna y la Guerra de Texas* [*Santa Anna and the Texas War*]. México: Imprenta Mundial, 1936.

E. Tejano Participation

35. Barker, Eugene C. "Native Latin American Contribution to the Colonization and Independence of Texas," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 46 (January, 1943), 317-35.

36. Davenport, Harbert. "Captain Jesús Cuéllar, Texas' Cavalry, Otherwise 'Comanche,'" *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 30 (July, 1926), 56-62. Cuéllar deserted from the Mexican army to the Texan forces; he tried to persuade Fannin to adopt another plan of action at Goliad, and had his strategy been employed, it is quite possible that the Texan defeat could have been averted.

37. ———. "General José María Jesús Carbajal," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 55 (April, 1952), 475-83. A native of San Antonio and a protégé of Stephen F. Austin, Carbajal attempted to secure munitions for the Texas forces, and was captured by the Mexicans and imprisoned. Two of his brothers also served with the Texans. Because of extreme anti-Mexican feeling in Texas

after the war, Carbajal disavowed the Lone Star; during the subsequent Mexican War he fought for Mexico.

38. Dawson, Joseph M. *José Antonio Navarro: Co-Creator of Texas.* Waco: Baylor U. Press, 1970. This San Antonio native signed the Texas Declaration of Independence, helped draft the Republic's constitution, served in the Third Congress, and participated in the annexation convention in 1845. Navarro County bears his name.

39. Estep, Raymond. *Lorenzo de Zavala, Profeta del Liberalismo Mexicano* [*Lorenzo de Zavala, Prophet of Mexican Liberalism*]. Mexico City: Porrúa, 1952.

40. ————. "Lorenzo de Zavala and the Texas Revolution," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 57 (April, 1954), 322-35. De Zavala signed the Texas Declaration of Independence and served as the Republic's first Vice President. Prior to his Texas activities, he was a diplomatic officer, a state governor, and a cabinet minister in the Mexican government; but he became a revolutionary when Santa Anna attempted to suppress the Constitution of 1824.

41. Menchaca, Antonio. *Memoirs.* San Antonio: Yanaguana Society Pubs., Vol. II, 1937. Born at Béxar and a Texan volunteer at San Jacinto, Menchaca later became mayor *pro tem* of San Antonio. A modest Central Texas community was named after him (they call it "Man-shack" in Travis County).

42. Miller, Thomas Lloyd. "José Antonio Navarro, 1795-1871," *The Journal of Mexican American History,* 2 (Spring, 1972), 71-89.

43. ————. "Mexican-Texans at the Alamo," *The Journal of Mexican American History,* 2 (Fall, 1971), 33-44. Professor Miller's thorough research in Texas Land Office and Court of Claims records has produced new light on the number of Tejanos at the Alamo. These names should be found in history books: Juan Abamillo, Juan Antonio Badillo, Gregorio Esparza, Antonio Fuentes, Galba Fuqua, José María Guerrero, Toribio Domingo Losoyo, and Andrés Nava.

44. ————. "Mexican Texans in the Texas Revolution," *Journal of Mexican American History,* III (1973), 105-130. More than eighty Mexican Texans and their heirs received land bounties on the basis of their service in the Texas Revolution, excluding the battle of the Alamo.

45. ————. "The Roll of the Alamo," *Texana,* 2 (Spring, 1964), 54-64.

46. Shuffler, R. Henderson. "The Signing of Texas' Declaration of In-

dependence: Myth and Record," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 65 (January, 1962), 310-32.

47. *The Mexican Texans,* 11-20. See II, 20.

48. Williams, Amelia. "Critical Study of the Siege of the Alamo and the Personnel of its Defenders," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* pt. 1, 36 (April, 1932), 251-87; pt. 2, 37 (July, 1933), 1-44; pt. 3 (October, 1933), 79-115; pt. 4 (January, 1934), 157-84; pt. 5 (April, 1934), 237-312. First scholarly attempt to ascertain who and how many defended the Alamo.

49. Winkler, E. W. "Membership of the 1833 Convention of Texas," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 45 (April, 1942), 255-57.

F. Why the Conflict?

50. Barker, Eugene C. "Land Speculation as a Cause of the Texas Revolution," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 10 (July, 1906), 76-95. Land hunger ultimately produced conflict.

51. Billington, Ray A. *The Far Western Frontier, 1830-1860.* New York: Harper & Row, 1956. (p) Professor Billington's valuable analysis of the many causes of the Texas Revolution is concise and readable.

52. Brack, Gene. "Mexican Opinion and the Texas Revolution," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 72 (October, 1968), 170-82. United States sympathy for the Texas rebels greatly influenced subsequent Mexican policy and attitudes toward the "Colossus of the North."

53. Castañeda, Carlos E. (ed. and trans.). *The Mexican Side of the Texas Revolution.* Dallas: P. L. Turner Co., 1928. The views of Mexicans in high places are included in this valuable book which should be in every school and public library in the state. Among other things, these writings indicate the clash of governmental philosophies that the situation in Texas brought into the open. One commentator compared the Anglo-American frontiersmen with the "barbarous hordes" of ancient Europe.

54. Holley, Mary Austin. *Texas.* Baltimore: n. p., 1833; reprinted, Austin: Steck-Vaughn, 1935. Stephen Austin's observant New England cousin sojourned in Texas in the early 1830s, and noted the important differences between Hispanic and Anglo-American settlers. An outsider's views. Valuable.

55. Lowrie, Samuel H. *Culture Conflict in Texas, 1821-1835.* New York: Columbia U. Press, 1932; reprinted, New York: AMS Press, 1967. Many of the Anglo-Americans in Texas came from

slave states, and transferred their racial biases against blacks to Mexicans.

56. McLemore, S. Dale. "The Origins of Mexican American Subordination in Texas," *Social Science Quarterly* [formerly *Southwestern Social Science Quarterly*], 53 (March, 1973), 656-70. Professor McLemore, a distinguished UT-Austin sociologist, concludes that while factors were present in Austin's Texas which might have promoted "interethnic solidarity," other overriding factors contributed to conflict. Namely, ethnocentrism, the desire for land, and the determination to establish Anglo-American political supremacy.

57. Noggle, Burl. "Anglo Observers of the Southwest Borderlands, 1825-1890: The Rise of a Concept," *Arizona and the West,* 1 (Summer, 1959), 105-31. The views of some of the first literate Anglo-Americans in what became the Southwest are studied in this article. The reader is able to see the early development and dissemination of Anglo-American attitudes toward Mexicans.

58. Red, William S. *The Texas Colonists and Religion.* Austin: Von Boeckmann-Jones, 1924. Protestantism versus Catholicism.

59. Robinson, Cecil. "Flag of Illusion: The Texas Revolution Viewed as a Conflict of Cultures," in Stephen B. Oates (ed.), *The Republic of Texas,* 10-17. See V, 29. A brief discussion of cultural differences in Texas in the 1820s and early '30s. To understand cultural conflict, the teacher or student should start with this excellent essay.

60. ————. *With the Ears of Strangers: The Mexican in American Literature.* Tuscon: U. of Ariz. Press, 1963. (p) This very sensitive treatment of Borderlands history and literature is the best thing of its kind we have. In lucid fashion, Professor Robinson discusses the stereotyping of Mexicans and Tejanos (*i.e.,* the "greaser" image) by Anglo-American writers and travelers. Must reading.

Notes

VI. When Bitterness Prevailed: The Republic of Texas and the U.S.-Mexican War, 1837-1848

THE TEXAS ADVENTURE IN NATIONHOOD PRODUCED MORE THAN its share of glorious deeds and brave personalities. But what is little understood is the fact that this period (1836-45), coupled with what Anglo-Americans have called the "Mexican War" (1846-48), also produced a great outpouring of bitterness between Anglo-Texans and Mexicans, and between Anglo-Texans and Tejanos.

Texas-Mexican warfare was a fact of life under the Lone Star. The country west and south of San Antonio witnessed almost constant hostilities, perpetrated by bands of theives and rustlers; and conflict involving attacking and counter-attacking armies increased the anti-Mexican sentiment that abounded in the infant Republic. It was a time when many Tejanos were exposed to extreme indignities, including loss of property, violence, and death. The fear of re-invasion from Mexico, which had not recognized Texas independence, meant that Hispanic residents of Texas were continually called upon to prove their loyalty, and if they could not measure up, or if they refused to submit to harrassment, they were "treated as real enemies," as Juan N. Seguín and other notable San Antonians found out.

In addition to the political and military strife, there was the intensification of the cultural antagonism that had taken root during the previous era of colonization and revolution. "Remember the Alamo" (and Goliad, and Mier) came to mean distrust and resentment; feelings which spread from Texas to the United States and influenced the entire nation's attitude toward Mexico.

When the Republic of Texas was admitted to the Union, in 1845, nationalistic elements in Mexico considered it a Yankee landgrab. Troops from both nations were sent to the lower Rio Grande, and the first skirmish of the U.S.-Mexican War occurred in the spring of 1846, on what President James K. Polk and authorities in Austin considered to be Texas soil. Texan participation in the war, characterized by the shoot-to-kill actions of the Rangers ("Los Diablos Tejanos!"), indicated that

racial animosity was part of the legacy of the 1820s, '30s, and '40s. By 1848, when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the war and provided for the Mexican Cession which created the present Southwest, many Spanish-speaking citizens of Texas, California, New Mexico, and Colorado would begin to learn what it was like to be treated as unwanted foreigners in a land they had always considered to be theirs. Teachers and students must come to grips with this era.

Preliminary insights into this historical watershed can be derived from the readily available works of Merk (10), Connor (15), Nance (33, 34), Connor and Faulk (42), Ruiz (53), Singletary (54), Oates (60), Acuña (65), McWilliams (70), and Robinson (72).

A. U. S. and Mexico—Manifest Destiny

U.S. and Mexico:

1. Bosch García, Carlos. *Historia de las relaciones entre México y los Estados Unidos, 1819-1848.* See V, 2.

2. Callcott, Wilfred H. *Santa Anna: The Story of an Enigma Who Once Was Mexico.* See V, 11. Santa Anna's role in the political turmoil that engulfed Mexico had a great deal to do with relations between that country and the United States.

3. Carreño, Albert M. *México y los Estados Unidos de América* [*Mexico and the United States*]. Mexico (Victoria), 1922. Standard work by a Mexican diplomatic historian.

4. Cline, Howard F. *The United States and Mexico.* See V, 3.

5. Jones, Oakah L. *Santa Anna.* See V, 13.

6. Rives, George L. *The United States and Mexico, 1821-1848.* See V, 4.

7. Velasco Gil, Carlos Mario. *Nuestros buenos vecinos* [*Our Good Neighbors*]. México: Ediciones Parelelo, 1957.

Manifest Destiny:

8. Garrison, George P. *Westward Extension, 1841-1850.* New York: Harper, 1906. Garrison, a stalwart in the history department at the University of Texas early in the twentieth century, wrote this book as one of the original "American Nation Series." Although his chapters on the Mexican War have been superseded, they are important for their turn-of-the-century point of view.

9. Goetzmann, William H. *When the Eagle Screamed: The Romantic Horizon in American Diplomacy, 1800-1860.* New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1966. (p) A handy overview of U. S. expansion and diplomacy during the first half of the nineteenth century; a

readable work by an acclaimed UT scholar. His views on the causes of the U.S.-Mexican War are interesting.

10. Merk, Frederick. *Manifest Destiny and Mission in American History: A Reinterpretation.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1963. (p) Professor Merk analyzes the expansionist fever known as "Manifest Destiny," and interprets it as having been not only a desire for land but also an Anglo-American feeling of racial and political superiority. If part of Mexico's population were conquered, American newspaper opinion concluded, perhaps these people could eventually prove themselves worthy to enter the "Temple of Freedom"—the Federal Union—where they could enjoy the blessings of American institutions. An excellent study of journalistic propaganda.

11. Parish, John C. *The Emergence of the Idea of Manifest Destiny.* Los Angeles: U. of Calif. Press, 1932; reprint, 1968. Origins of the idea in the British colonies and the new republic.

12. Pratt, Julius W. "The Origin of 'Manifest Destiny,'" *American Historical Review,* 32 (July, 1927), 795-99.

13. Weinberg, Albert K. *Manifest Destiny: A Study in Nationalist Expansionism.* Baltimore: Johns Hopkins U. Press, 1935; reprint, Chicago: Quandrangle Books, 1963. (p)

B. Republic of Texas—Texan-Mexican Warfare

Republic of Texas:

14. Binkley, William C. *The Expansionist Movement in Texas, 1836-50.* Berkeley: U. of Calif. Press, 1925. Some Texans were foremost exponents of Manifest Destiny.

15. Connor, Seymour V. *Adventure in Glory.* Austin: Steck-Vaughn Co., 1965. One of the most recent and readable treatments of the Republic. Excellent place to begin.

16. Flanagan, Sue. *Sam Houston's Texas.* Austin: U. of Tex. Press, 1964.

17. Meinig, D. W. *Imperial Texas.* Austin: U. of Tex. Press, 1964.

18. Oates, Stephen B. "Literature of the Republic," in Oates (ed.), *The Republic of Texas,* 80. See V, 29. Brief discussion of important historical works.

19. Siegel, Stanley. *A Political History of the Texas Republic, 1836-1845.* Austin: U. of Tex. Press, 1956. Total coverage.

20. Smith, Justin H. *The Annexation of Texas.* New York: The Baker & Taylor Co., 1911; New York: Barnes & Noble, 1941.

21. Stenberg, Richard R. "President Polk and the Annexation of Texas," *Southwestern Social Science Quarterly*, 14 (March, 1933-34), 333-56.

Texan-Mexican Warfare:

22. Bell, Thomas W. *A Narrative of the Capture and Subsequent Suffering of the Mier Prisoners in Mexico.* De Soto Co., Miss.: R. Morris & Co., 1845; reprint, Waco: Texian Press, 1964, intro. and notes by James M. Day. Two ill-fated Texan expeditions—to Santa Fe in 1841 and Mier in 1842—resulted in the imprisonment of Anglo-Texans and Tejanos (including José Antonio Navarro) in Castle Perote in Mexico City. These and other episodes increased the anti-Mexican feeling that abounded in Texas.

23. Binkley, William C. "The Last Stage of the Texas Military Operations against Mexico, 1843," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, 22 (January, 1918), 260-71.

24. Falconer, Thomas. *Letters and Notes on the Texan Santa Fe Expedition, 1841-1842.* Intro. and notes by F. W. Hodge. New York: Dauber & Pine Bookshops, 1930; reprint, Chicago: Rio Grande Press, 1963.

25. Copeland, Fayette. *Kendall of the Picayune.* Norman: U. of Okla. Press, 1943. George W. Kendall, a New Orleans newspaperman, accompanied the Texans in 1841 when they attempted to establish control over New Mexico as far as the Rio Grande. Kendall later became a successful sheepman in the Hill Country, and gave his name to a Texas county.

26. Day, James M. *Black Beans and Goose Quills: Literature of the Texan Mier Expedition.* Waco: Texian Press, 1970.

27. Friend, Llerena B. (ed.). "Sidelights and Supplements on the Perote Prisoners," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, pt. 1, 68 (January, 1965), 366-74; pt. 2 (April, 1965), 489-96; pt. 3, 69 (July, 1965), 88-95; pt. 4 (October, 1965), 224-30; pt. 5 (January, 1966), 377-85; pt. 6 (April, 1966), 516-24.

28. Ford, John S. *Rip Ford's Texas.* Ed. by Stephen B. Oates. Austin: U. of Tex. Press, 1963.

29. Gailey, Harry A., Jr. "Sam Houston and the Texas War Fever, March-August, 1842," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, 62 (July, 1958), 29-44. President Houston realized the weak Republic could not hope to engage in successful offensive war against Mexico, and he did his best to cool the war fever, which was no mean undertaking.

30. Green, Thomas J. *Journal of the Texian Expedition Against Mier.*

New York: Harper & Bros., 1845; reprint, Austin: Steck-Vaughn, 1935.

31. Hendricks, Sterling B. "The Somervell Expedition to the Rio Grande, 1842," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 23 (October, 1919), 112-40. This expedition was supposed to chase General Adrian Woll back across the Rio Grande after his brief occupation of San Antonio. Some of Somervell's "volunteer" types did not want to stop at the river; they followed W. S. Fisher to Mier and fought the battle that resulted in their defeat and capture.

32. Kendall, George W. *Narrative of the Texas Santa Fe Expedition.* 2 vols. London: Putnam and Wiley, 1844; reprint, Austin: Steck-Vaughn, 1935. Kendall's observations on the Mexican people and their way of life are very informative, since they illustrate Anglo-American stereotyping of Mexicans.

33. Nance, Joseph M. *After San Jacinto: The Texas-Mexican Frontier, 1836-1841.* Austin: U. of Tex. Press, 1963. Professor Nance offers a competent, detailed study of the tension and fighting between Mexicans and Texans after the creation of the Republic. This book, and the next entry, constitute the definitive literature on the subject.

34. ————. *Attack and Counterattack: The Texas-Mexican Frontier, 1842.* Austin: U. of Tex. Press, 1964.

35. Vigness, David M. "A Texas Expedition into Mexico, 1840," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 62 (April, 1960), 567-71.

36. Wooster, Ralph A. "Texas Military Operations Against Mexico, 1842-1843," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 67 (April, 1964), 465-84.

C. The U.S.-Mexican War: General, Causation, Interpretations—Texas Involvement—Attitudes

General, Causation, Interpretations:

37. Alcaráz, Ramón, and others. *Apuntes para la historia de la guerra entre México y los Estados Unidos* [*Notes on the History of the War Between Mexico and the United States*]. México: Payno, 1848; reprint, México, 1952.

38. Billington, Ray A. *The Far Western Frontier, 1830-1860.* See V, 50.

39. Bustamante, Carlos María de. *El nuevo Bernal Díaz del Castillo: o sea, historia de la invasión de los anglo-americanos en México* [*The New Bernal Díaz del Castillo; That is to Say, History of the Anglo-American Invasion of Mexico*]. 2 vols. México: García Torres, 1847; reprint, México: Sec. de Educación Pública, 1949.

40. Chidsey, Donald B. *The War with Mexico.* New York: Crown Publs., 1968.

41. Connor, Seymour V., and Odie B. Faulk. *North America Divided: The Mexican War, 1846-1848.* New York: Oxford U. Press, 1971. A most readable text with important interpretations is followed by probably the most complete Mexican War bibliography in print. An excellent work by two highly competent regional historians.

42. Faulk, Odie B., and Joseph A. Stout (eds.). *The Mexican War: Changing Interpretations.* Chicago: Swallow Press, 1973. (p) An informative introduction by the editors and Seymour Connor's essay, "Changing Interpretations of the Mexican War," are enough to recommend this volume of collected writing (from *The Journal of the West*), although the other articles also shed light on this conflict which brought into being what is now the Southwest.

43. Hammond, George P. (ed.). *The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, February Second, 1848.* Berkeley: Friends of the Bancroft Library, 1949.

44. Harstad, Peter T., and Richard W. Resh. "The Causes of the Mexican War: A Note on Changing Interpretations," *Arizona and the West,* 6 (Winter, 1964), 289-302.

45. Henry, Robert S. *Story of the Mexican War.* Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1950; reprint, New York: F. Ungar Pub. Co., 1961. Now dated, but still considered a good general study.

46. Lavender, David S. *Climax at Buena Vista: The American Campaigns in Northeastern Mexico,* 1846-47. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott, 1966.

47. ————. "The Mexican War: Climax of Manifest Destiny," in Stephen B. Oates (ed.), *The Republic of Texas,* 50-64. See V, 29.

48. Lemoine, Villacuña Ernesto. *Crónica de la ocupación de México por el ejército de los Estados Unidos* [*Chronicle of the Occupation of Mexico by the United States Army*]. México, 1950.

49. McDonald, Archie P. (ed.). *The Mexican War: Crisis for American Democracy.* Lexington, Mass.: D. C. Heath & Co., 1969. (p) This "problems" pamphlet contains the views of several contemporary and subsequent writers on the effect of the war upon the American people, their attitudes, and their political system.

50. Price, Glenn W. *Origins of the War with Mexico: The Polk-Stockton Intrigue.* Austin: U. of Tex. Press, 1967. Polk is impli-

cated in a scheme to bring about war with Mexico over the issue of the annexation of Texas, in hopes that the conflict would result in U. S. acquisition of more Mexican land, namely California. One historian's interpretation.

51. Roa Bárcena, José María. *Recuerdos de la invasión Norte-Americana, 1846-1848, por un joven de entonces* [*Recollections of the North American Invasion, 1846-1848, by A Youth of that Time*]. México: Buxo, 1883; reprint, México: Editorial Porrúa, 1947. One of the standard Mexican accounts; heavy on military action.

52. Ruiz, Ramón Eduardo (ed.). *The Mexican War—Was it Manifest Destiny?* New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1963. (p) This pamphlet contains an excellent introduction, plus selections from many of the standard works on the war in both English and Spanish.

53. Singletary, Otis A. *The Mexican War*. Chicago: U. of Chicago Press, 1960. (p) This brief book is both scholarly and readable; it contains a lucid discussion of the many causes of the war; and it is probably the best available single-volume treatment in English.

54. Smith, Justin Harvey. *The War with Mexico*. 2 vols. New York: Macmillan Co., 1919; reprint, Gloucester, Mass.: Peter Smith, 1963. After examining hundreds of thousands of manuscript pages and documents in the United States and Mexico, Smith became convinced that the "great majority" of Mexicans "who counted for anything" believed that "no amicable and fair adjustment of the pending difficulties [between the U. S. and Mexico] should be made." In short, Mexico wanted war. Over the years scholars have accepted or rejected Smith's conclusions, but seldom have they faulted his research. It remains a valuable reference work.

55. Vaiadés, José C. *Breve historia de la guerra con los Estados Unidos* [*Brief History of the War with the United States*]. México: Editorial Patria, 1947. Written for the general reader.

Texas Involvement:

56. *Texas and the War with Mexico*. By the editors of *American Heritage*, narrative by Fairfax Downey. New York: American Heritage Pub. Co., 1961. This volume in the "American Heritage Junior Library" is suitable for elementary and junior high students.

57. Barton, Henry W. "Five Texas Frontier Companies During the Mexican War," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, 66 (July, 1962), 17-30.

58. ————. *Texas Volunteers in the Mexican War.* Waco: Texian Press, 1970.

59. Oates, Stephen B. "Los Diablos Tejanos!," *The American West,* 2 (Summer, 1965), 41-50, also appears in Oates, *Visions of Glory: Texans on the Southwestern Frontier,* Norman: U. of Okla. Press, 1970, and in VI, 44. The Texas Rangers contributed mightily to United States military success in northern Mexico, but they also took many opportunities to kill and plunder indiscriminately. Why? They remembered the Alamo, Goliad, and Mier, and they "wanted revenge," as one of them put it.

60. Sapper, Neil. "Barbarism and Restraint: The Occupation of Mexico City," *Texas Military History,* 8 (no. 2, 1970), 97-110. Ranger excesses committed against Mexican civilians.

61. Stephenson, Nathaniel W. *Texas and the Mexican War: A Chronicle of the Winning of the Southwest.* New Haven: Yale U. Press, 1921.

62. Tyler, Ronnie C. "The Rangers at Zacualtipan," *Texana,* 4 (Winter, 1966), 341-50.

63. Webb, Walter P. *The Texas Rangers: A Century of Frontier Defense.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1935; reprint, Austin: U. of Tex. Press, 1965. Webb's classic study offers few judgments regarding Ranger attrocities, although it does detail Ranger activities during the war and allows the reader to draw his own conclusions. One Chicano historian has labeled Webb an "apologist" for Ranger brutalities. It remains the standard work on the controversial and revered law-enforcement organization.

Attitudes:

64. Acuña, Rodolfo. *Occupied America: The Chicano's Struggle Toward Liberation,* chap. 1. See II, 12. Concluding his chapter, entitled "Legacy of Hate: The Conquest of the Southwest," Professor Acuña states: the Texas Revolution and the U.S.-Mexican War "created a legacy of hate on both sides that has continued to the present." The Texan has become synonymous with the "obnoxious, rude oppressor throughout Latin America, whereas most Anglo-Americans considered Chicanos as foreigners with inferior rights. As a result of the Texas War and the Anglo-American aggressions of 1845-1848, the occupation of Chicano territory began, and colonization started to take form." This period in Texas and Mexican history must be understood if students are to gain insight into the formation of attitudes.

65. Brack, Gene M. "Mexican Opinion, American Racism, and the War of 1846," *Western Historical Quarterly,* 1 (April, 1970), 161-74. Mexican public opinion saw the nation and institutions en-

dangered by United States imperialism. Resistance was imperative.

66. Chamberlain, Samuel E. *My Confession: The Recollections of a Rogue*. New York: Harper & Row, 1956.

67. Holland, James K. "Diary of a Texan Volunteer in the Mexican War," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, 30 (July, 1926), 1-33.

68. McClintock, William A. "Journal of a Trip Through Texas and Northern Mexico in 1846-47," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, pt. 1, 34 (July, 1930), 20-37; pt. 2 (October, 1930), 141-58; pt. 3 (January, 1931), 231-56.

69. McWilliams, Carey. *North From Mexico*, chap. 6. See II, 16. This chapter (" 'Not Counting Mexicans' ") is essential reading.

70. Remy, Caroline M. "Hispanic-Mexican San Antonio: 1836-1861," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, 71 (April, 1968), 564-70. Anglo-American attitudes toward Hispanic population of San Antonio.

71. Robinson, Cecil. *With the Ears of Strangers: The Mexican in American Literature*, pt. 1. See V, 59. Writers mirrored the public mind, and the public mind viewed Mexico as "a fragment of the medieval world," in need of the enlightenment that a progressive United States could provide.

72. Smith, George Winston, and Charles Judah. *Chronicles of the Gringos: The U. S. Army in the Mexican War, 1846-1848*. Albuquerque: U. of N. M. Press, 1968.

73. Tennery, Thomas D. *The Mexican War Diary of Thomas D. Tennery*. Ed. by D. E. Livingston-Little. Norman: U. of Okla. Press, 1970.

Notes

VII. Turmoil in Mexico and Texas, 1848-1920

The Texas Revolution and the Mexican-American War were in the past, but the hatred they generated was ever-present in Texas —and would endure throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Bands of Mexicans and Anglo-Texans continued to terrorize both sides of the Rio Grande to the extent that American troops were deployed along the border in an attempt to calm the troubled situation. Texas Rangers and county law enforcers, overly enthusiastic in killing and brutalizing innocent "Mexicans" suspected of aiding the raiders, won the undying hatred of Tejanos, who came to refer to them generally as *"los rinches."* Among those who protested this injustice were Juan Nepomuceno Cortina, whose armed followers defied both Texan and Mexican authorities, and Gregorio Cortez, who, "with his pistol in his hand," carried on an heroic, one-man resistance against legalized oppression. This conflict, as Américo Paredes has so clearly written, derived from the period of the Lone Star Republic. "Had the Alamo, Goliad, and Mier not existed," he believes, "they would have been invented" as "justification for outrages committed on the Border by Texans of certain types . . . ."

In Mexico, the course of history produced the demise of Santa Anna, the reform era of Benito Juárez, the French intervention of the 1860s, and the dictatorial rule of Porfirio Díaz. Because Díaz encouraged U. S. investment in Mexico and worked to establish law and order, border warfare was minimized. South Texas and northern Mexico were not entirely quiet, however. Catarino Garza, whose forces operated on both sides of the lower river, and the aging "Cheno" Cortina promoted the cause of rebellion against the *Porfiriato,* a regime that was keeping the majority of Mexicans in dire poverty. When anti-Díaz elements forced the old *caudillo* (or strongman) from power, in 1911, a succession of presidents attempted to control the convulsed nation. Once again border fighting flared up. Revolutionary leaders in northern Mexico contested for supremacy, President Woodrow Wilson unwisely involved the United States in Mexican affairs, and in 1916-1917 a U. S. Army punitive expedition tried unsuccessfully to capture Francisco "Pancho" Villa after

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his attack on Columbus, New Mexico. Tensions eased only after Washington's recognition of the government of Venustiano Carranza and the withdrawal of "Black Jack" Pershing's troops. These international difficulties brought extreme hardships to the Spanish-speaking population of South Texas, as Mexican Texans (as in the period following the Texas Revolution) were suspected of abetting the violence. In places like San Antonio, abridgment of the civil rights of Tejanos indicated that the "Remember the Alamo" attitude was alive and well.

Why did the old animosities persist into the present century? The answer to this complex question will come in part from an understanding of events—in Texas, the United States, and Mexico—which took place between the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848) and the end of World War I (1918). Some of the important aspects of this period can be studied in the writings of Guzmán (3), Johnson (4), Paz (6), Ross (9), Cline (15), Cosio Villegas (16), Sandos (24), Cumberland (32), Paredes (40), Taylor (42), and Weeks (73). Among other things, these worthy publications indicate that this facet of Texas history demands further research.

A. Mexico—Mexico and the U. S.

Mexico:

1. Cervantes, Federico. *Francisco Villa y La Revolución*. México: Ediciones Alonzo, 1960. "Pancho" Villa antagonized the United States on several occasions during the Mexican Revolution, and generally has received unfair treatment at the hands of U. S. historians and film-makers. He has also been considered a champion of his people and a symbol of defiance in the face of U. S. aggression.

2. Crockcroft, James D. *Intellectual Precursors of the Mexican Revolution*. Austin: U. of Tex. Press, 1969.

3. Guzmán, Martín Luis. *Memoirs of Pancho Villa*. Trans. by Virginia Taylor. Austin: U. of Tex. Press, 1965.

4. Johnson, William Weber. *Heroic Mexico: The Narrative History of a Twentieth-Century Revolution*. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday & Co., 1968. (p) Popularly written, very readable account of the Revolution; extensive bibliography.

5. Kaplan, Samuel. *Pelemos contra la injusticia: la epopeya de los hermanos Flores Magón* [*We Fight Against Injustice: The Epic of the Flores Magón Brothers*]. 2 vols. México: Libro Mex editores, 1960.

6. Paz, Octavio. *The Labyrinth of Solitude: Life and Thought in Mexico*. Trans. by Lysander Kemp. New York: Grove Press,

1961. (p) The author's comments on the meaning of the Revolution for the mind of Mexico are very revealing.

7. Ramos, Samuel. *Profile of Man and Culture in Mexico.* Trans. by Peter G. Earle; intro. by Thomas B. Irving. Austin: U. of Tex. Press, 1962. (p) The Revolution allowed Mexicans to begin to strive for a sense of national being; no longer would they be imitative of Europe. Essential reading.

8. Roeder, Ralph. *Juárez and His Mexico.* New York: Viking Press, 1947. This is the standard biography (in English) of Benito Juárez, the Zapotec Indian who instilled pride and a spirit of reform in the Mexican people between the *criollo* period of Santa Anna and the *Porfiriato,* the dictatorial regime of Porfirio Díaz which lasted from the 1870s to 1910, and which witnessed the foreign exploitation of Mexico at the expense of the impoverished masses.

9. Ross, Stanley R. *Francisco I. Madero: Apostle of Mexican Democracy.* New York: Columbia U. Press, 1955. An excellent biography of the idealistic man who became President of Mexico when Díaz resigned in 1911. His presidency was short-lived, but his notions of democracy prevailed.

10. Silva Herzog, Jesús. *Breve Historia de la Revolucion Mexicana [Brief History of the Mexican Revolution].* 2 vols. México: Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1960.

11. Turner, Ethel D. *Ricardo Flores Magón y el partido liberal Mexicano [Ricardo Flores Magón and the Mexican Liberal Party].* Morelia, Michoacán: Editorial "Erandi" del Gobierno del Estado, 1960.

12. Womack, John, Jr. *Zapata and the Mexican Revolution.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1969. (p) This scholarly study is concerned with the role and activities of Emiliano Zapata, the leader of the agrarian revolt in southern Mexico. He has come to symbolize resistance to oppression in the minds of many Chicano activists.

Mexico and the U.S.:

13. Burdick, Charles B. "A House on Navidad Street: The Celebrated Zimmermann Note on the Texas Border?" *Arizona and the West,* 8 (Spring, 1966), 19-34.

14. Clendenen, Clarence C. *The United States and Pancho Villa.* Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell U. Press, 1961. Clendenen's book recounts the events of 1916 and 1917: Villa's anger at President Woodrow Wilson for recognizing the government of his rival, Venustiano

Carranza; the subsequent *villista* murder of sixteen engineers from the U. S. in northern Mexico and the invasion of Columbus, New Mexico; and the resulting punitive expedition, under the command of Brigadier General John H. Pershing. This military intervention did little more than create extreme Mexican resentment against the U. S., and the American forces were wisely withdrawn from Mexico by February, 1917. In the minds of many Mexicans, the Pershing expedition was another example of *Yanqui* aggression.

15. Cline, Howard. *The United States and Mexico,* chaps. 4, 7-10. See V, 3.

16. Cosio Villegas, Daniel. *The United States Versus Porfirio Diaz.* Trans. by Nettie Lee Benson. Lincoln: U. of Neb. Press, 1963.

17. Gómez-Quiñones, Juan. "Plan of San Diego Reviewed," *Aztlán,* 1 (Spring, 1970), 124-28.

18. Gregg, Robert D. *The Influence of Border Troubles on Relations Between the United States and Mexico, 1876-1910.* Baltimore: John Hopkins U. Press, 1967.

19. Hager, William M. "The Plan of San Diego: Unrest on the Texas Border in 1915," *Arizona and the West,* 5 (Winter, 1963), 327-36. The *Plan* (or call for, and justification for revolt) of San Diego (Texas) remains somewhat of a mystery. We do know, however, that this document prescribed the return of the Mexican Cession lands to Mexico; this territory would become an "independent republic," and it would ask for annexation to Mexico. One section of the *Plan* stated that "Every North American over 16 years of age shall be put to death, and only the aged men, the women, and the children shall be respected; and on no account shall the traitors to our race be spared or respected." This scheme, which may or may not have attracted German support during the period preceeding U. S. entry into World War I, did indicate that some—but not many—Mexican Texans along the border were apparently receptive to the idea of gaining revenge on the country that was persecuting them. A *junta* (committee) was organized in Laredo, but this was probably the extent of formal organization in Texas.

20. Link, Arthur S. *Woodrow Wilson and the Progressive Era, 1900-1917.* New York: Harper & Row, 1954. (p) Link's discussion of Wilson's "missionary diplomacy" toward Mexico is excellent.

21. Mason, Herbert M., Jr. *The Great Pursuit.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1970. The Pershing expedition.

22. Rippy, J. Fred. *The United States and Mexico.* See V, 5.

23. Salinas Carranza, Alberto. *La expedición punitiva* [*The Punitive Expedition*]. México: Ediciones Botas, 1937. Many Mexican writers consider Pershing's unsuccessful attempt to capture Villa as one of many Anglo-American invasions. This episode must be viewed from both sides of the border if its true significance is to be grasped.

24. Sandos, James A. "The Plan of San Diego: War & Diplomacy on the Texas Border, 1915-1916," *Arizona and the West,* 14 (Spring, 1972), 5-24.

25. Wolff, Leon. "Black Jack's Mexican Goose Chase," *American Heritage,* 13 (June, 1962), 22-27, 100-106. Popularly written article aimed at U. S. history buffs.

B. Texas and Mexico

26. Castel, Albert. "Sam Houston's Last Fight," *American Heritage,* 17 (December, 1965), 81-87.

27. Cumberland, Charles C. "Mexican Revolutionary Movements From Texas, 1906-1912," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 52 (April, 1949), 301-24. Texas was a refuge for Mexican revolutionaries during the early years of the twentieth century.

28. Fornell, Earl W. "Texans and the Filibusters in the 1850's," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 59 (April, 1956), 411-28. Texas involvement with the never-say-die exponents of Manifest Destiny who had designs on Mexico.

29. Niemeyer, Vic. "Frustrated Invasion: The Revolutionary Attempt of General Bernardo Reyes from San Antonio in 1911," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 67 (July, 1963-64), 213-215.

C. Conflict: South Texas and the Border—Elsewhere in Texas

South Texas and the Border:

30. Acuña, Rodolfo. *Occupied America: The Chicano's Struggle Toward Liberation,* chap. 2. See II, 12.

31. Canales, José T. *Juan N. Cortina, Bandit or Patriot?* San Antonio: Artes Gráficas, 1951. In 1859, Juan Nepomuceno "Cheno" Cortina, member of a wealthy family of the north Mexican border state of Tamaulipas, led an attack on Brownsville in retaliation for the brutal treatment of one of his mother's employees. He skirmished successfully with Texan and Mexican forces on both sides of the border until U. S. soldiers drove him out of Texas. He later became governor of Tamaulipas and opposed the dictatorial Díaz regime; he was arrested, paroled, and spent his last

years in Mexico City. In 1890, when he visited the border briefly, he was accorded a hero's reception. Was Cheno Cortina a bandit, a robber, a murderer, as several Anglo-American writers have charged? Or was he trying to combat the injustices imposed upon his countrymen in South Texas? Was he a rogue, or an early champion of *la raza?* Chicano scholars are currently reassessing Cortina's image. José Tomás Canales, a member of the Texas House of Representatives, also fought injustice, and his efforts produced a legislative investigation of the Rangers in 1919.

32. Cumberland, Charles C. "Border Raids in the Lower Rio Grande Valley—1915," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 57 (January, 1954), 285-311. An excellent discussion of the border warfare that intensified racial friction in South Texas.

33. Durham, George (as told to Clyde Wantland). *Taming the Nueces Strip: The Story of McNelly's Rangers.* Austin: U. of Tex. Press, 1962.

34. Friend, Llerena B. "W. P. Webb's Texas Rangers," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 74 (January, 1971), 294-323. This respected Texas historian discusses the changes Webb might have made in a revised edition of his classic work on the Rangers; she believes his attitudes toward Mexican-Americans had undergone considerable change since the publication of his book in 1935.

35. Goldfinch, Charles W. *Juan N. Cortina, 1824-1892: A Reappraisal.* Brownsville: Bishop's Print Shop, 1950. An attempt to portray Cortina accurately in the face of the bandit-murderer interpretation.

36. Hager, William M. "The Nuecestown Raid of 1875: A Border Incident," *Arizona and the West,* 1 (Spring, 1959), 258-70.

37. Lea, Tom. "Cattle Raids on the King Ranch," *Atlantic Monthly,* 199 (May, 1957), 47-52.

38. ———. *The King Ranch.* 2 vols. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1957.

39. Morris, Leopold. "The Mexican Raid of 1875 on Corpus Christi," *Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association,* 4 (October, 1900), 128-39.

40. Paredes, Américo. *"With His Pistol in His Hand": A Border Ballad and Its Hero.* Austin: U. of Tex. Press, 1958. (p) Compulsory reading. Professor Paredes, a nationally known folklorist of the University of Texas, has researched the life and cultural significance of Gregorio Cortez, who defied injustice at the hands of Anglo authorities and became a hero. The author also presents a telling analysis of Mexican Texan attitudes toward *los rinches,* the Texas Rangers, and Texas' legal system generally.

41. Rippy, J. Fred. "Border Troubles Along the Rio Grande, 1848-1860," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 23 (October, 1919), 91-111.

42. Taylor, Paul S. *An American-Mexican Frontier: Nueces County, Texas.* Chapel Hill: U. of N. Car. Press, 1934; reprint, New York: Russell and Russell, 1971. This book, written by a University of California economist, deals primarily with labor conditions in Nueces County in the late 1920s-early 1930s, but it contains useful historical chapters which trace border antagonisms. Taylor's field notes, based on personal interviews, indicate the persistence of the "Remember the Alamo" state of mind in South Texas. Must reading.

43. Woodman, Lyman. *Cortina: Rogue of the Rio Grande.* San Antonio: The Naylor Co., 1950. The title indicates the author's point of view.

44. Webb, Walter P. *The Texas Rangers: A Century of Frontier Defense,* chaps. 7-10, 12-16, 19-21. See VI, 63. Ranger attitudes towards Mexican Texans are quite apparent. Webb admits that Rangers often killed innocent Mexicanos, preferring to shoot first and ask questions later. Every teacher of Texas history should read it.

Elsewhere in Texas:

45. Clendenen, Clarence C. *Blood on the Border: The United States Army and the Mexican Irregulars.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1969.

46. Haley, J. Evetts. "The Comanchero Trade," *Southwestern Hisotrical Quarterly,* 38 (July, 1934), 157-76.

47. Kenner, Charles L. *A History of New Mexican-Plains Indian Relations.* Norman: U of Okla. Press, 1969. In early and mid-nineteenth century, Nuevo Mexicano traders engaged in commerce with the Comanches in New Mexico and the Texas Panhandle, and thus were called *Comancheros.* Anglo authorities viewed them as renegades, although some New Mexico Chicanos celebrate them for their defiance of an unjust system. They were, as Kenner points out, plainsmen without equals.

48. Madison, Virginia. *The Big Bend Country of Texas.* Rev. and enl., New York: October House, 1968.

49. Sonnichsen, C. L. *The El Paso Salt War, 1877.* El Paso: Carl Hertzog, 1961.

D. Economics—Immigration and Labor

Economics:

50. Dale, Edward E. *The Range Cattle Industry.* Norman: U. of Okla.

Press, 1930. The cattle industry of Texas and the West rested upon Spanish-Mexican foundations.

51. Dobie, J. Frank. *The Longhorns.* Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1941; reprint, New York: Grossett & Dunlap, 1957. (p)

52. ————. *A Vaquero of the Brush Country.* Boston: Little, Brown, 1929; rev. ed., 1960. J. Frank Dobie's many writings on "cow people" illustrate that the Texas range cattle industry owed much to the equipment, techniques, and language of Mexican and Mexican-American cowboys, or *vaqueros.*

53. Foscue, Edwin J. "Agricultural History of the Lower Rio Grande Valley," *Agricultural History,* 8 (March, 1934), 124-38. Without the contributions of Mexican and Tejano workers in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, South Texas would not have developed into the agricultural kingdom it is today.

54. Frantz, Joe B., and Julian E. Choate, Jr. *The American Cowboy: The Myth and the Reality.* Norman: U. of Okla. Press, 1955.

55. Lehmann, V. W. *Forgotten Legions: Sheep in the Rio Grande Plain of Texas.* El Paso: Texas Western Press, 1969. Sheep-raising in Texas was also of Hispanic origin, beginning with the advent of the *churro,* the hardy animal introduced by the Spaniards.

56. McWilliams, Carey. *North from Mexico: The Spanish-Speaking People of the United States,* chap. 8. See II, 16. To quote McWilliams: ". . . Anglo-American sheepmen in the Southwest took over and adapted an already functioning and time-tested pattern of sheep-raising. About all they did was to enlarge the grazing areas by bringing the nomadic Indians under military control—and improve the breed of sheep."

57. Rojas, Arnold R. "The Vaquero," *The American West,* 1 (Spring, 1964), 46-53.

58. Wentworth, Edward N. *America's Sheep Trails.* Ames: Iowa State College Press, 1948.

Immigration and Labor:

59. Álvarez, Jóse Hernández. "A Demographic Profile of the Mexican Immigration to the United States, 1910-1950," *Journal of Inter-American Studies,* 8 (July, 1966), 471-96.

60. Bryan, Samuel. "Mexican Immigrants in the United States," *Survey,* 28 (September, 1912), 726-30. Although it is now an obscure publication, the *Survey* carried numerous articles on Mexican immigration to, and labor in the United States.

61. Clark, Victor S. *Mexican Labor in the United States.* Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1908.

62. Gómez-Quiñones, Juan. "The First Steps: Chicano Labor Conflict and Organization, 1900-1920," *Aztlán*, 3 (Spring, 1973), 13-49. Sound overview; a little, but not much, on Texas.

63. Grebler, Leo, Moore, Joan W., and Ralph C. Guzmán. *The Mexican-American People: The Nation's Second Largest Minority*, chap. 4. See I, 7. Presents informative analysis and immigration statistics.

64. Redfield, Robert. "The Antecedents of Mexican Migration to the United States," *American Journal of Sociology*, 25 (November, 1929), 433-38. Revolutionary upheaval in Mexico caused displaced small agriculturists, or *campesinos*, to migrate to the U. S.

65. Shapiro, Harold A. "The Labor Movement in San Antonio, Texas, 1865-1915," *Southwestern Social Science Quarterly*, 36 (December, 1955), 160-75.

66. Wooten, Mattie Lloyd. "Racial, National, and Nativity Trends in Texas, 1870-1930," *Southwestern Social Science Quarterly*, 14 (June, 1933-34), 62-69.

E. Invisible Texans

67. Barr, Alwyn C. *Reconstruction to Reform: Texas Politics, 1877-1906*. Austin: U. of Tex. Press, 1971. This scholarly study mentions the efforts of the House-Bailey Democratic organization to control the Mexican-American electorate of the Lower Rio Grande Valley. Jim Wells, the "Boss" of Cameron County, appears as the prominent figure in South Texas politics around the turn of the century.

68. Brackenridge, R. Douglas, García-Treto, Francisco O., and John Stover. "Presbyterian Missions to Mexican Americans in Texas in the Nineteenth Century," *Journal of Presbyterian History*, 49 (Summer, 1971), 103-32. Absorbing article about Presbyterian missionary work among the Mexican-Americans of Texas from 1830 to 1910. The apostles of Presbyterianism established a network of churches, and they trained Spanish-speaking ministers. This study begins to answer the question, why has Protestantism succeeded in winning great numbers of converts among Mexicanos in Texas?

69. Davis, E. E. *A Study of Rural Schools in Travis County, Texas*. Bulletin no. 67. Austin: U. of Tex., December 1, 1916. Early documents relating to public education, although they are not always easy to obtain, can be very enlightening with regard to early school segregation.

70. Gould, Lewis L. *Progressives and Prohibitionists: Texas Democrats in the Wilson Era*. Austin: U. of Tex. Press, 1973.

71. Harby, L. C. "Texas Types and Contrasts," *Harpers*, 81 (July, 1890), 228-46. Traveling magazine writer comments on the border towns and "Texo-Mexican" society. "Texo-Mexicans," he wrote, were "thrifty and industrious . . . being well-content as long as they have their cigarettes and coffee." There is also comment on the fact that while they were Texans by birth, and their "leaders" professed loyalty to the United States, the border inhabitants were considered "Mexicans," and the "very poor" were called "Greasers."

72. Olmsted, Frederick Law. *A Journey through Texas: Or a Saddle-trip on the Southwestern Frontier*. New York: Cix, Edwards & Co., 1857; reprinted with notes by James Howard, Austin: Von Boeckmann-Jones, 1962. Racial attitudes are quite apparent.

73. Weeks, Douglas O. "The Texas-Mexican and the Politics of South Texas," *The American Political and Social Science Review*, 24 (August, 1930), 606-27. This study, conducted by a University of Texas scholar over forty years ago, remains invaluable. Presents insights into bossism and machine politics in South Texas. Points up the fact that while Mexicanos were "invisible Texans," their votes were used by political organizations.

Notes

VIII. Wanted—Unwanted—Wanted: The Twenties, the Depression, and World War II, 1920-1945

THE BACK-BREAKING TOIL OF MEXICANS AND MEXICAN-AMERICANS in the 1920s and 1930s allowed Texas to become an agricultural giant. Revolutionary upheaval in Mexico corresponded with the spread of crops throughout Central, West, and South Texas, and unprecedented numbers of Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande. As foreign-born Mexicanos in Texas increased from 125,000 in 1910 to 252,000 in 1920, and to more than 683,000 in 1930, streams of migrant laborers chopped and picked their way across the state, in accordance with the growing seasons. While immigrant laborers were needed, critics were shocked by what they called the "Mexican invasion." Come and work, but do not stay, said many journalists, politicians, and "scholars."

The agricultural boom soon gave way to the most severe depression in U. S. history. Once courted by farmers and fruitgrowers, the immigrants now found themselves unwanted. Many thousands were forced to return to Mexico, where jobs were also lacking. Those who stayed experienced discrimination, segregation, and privation to such an extent that the Mexican government offered land and loans to its destitute nationals in Texas who wanted to leave.

The Great Depression was followed by the Great War. Again Mexican labor was needed to harvest the crops that would feed the nation. Under joint U.S.-Mexican agreements, *braceros* (those who use their arms) were allowed to work for American agriculturists, but not in Texas, which had come to symbolize intolerance in the minds of Mexican authorities.

Although they might not have been considered full-fledged Americans, Mexican Texans overwhelmingly responded to the call to arms, and their military record placed them in the very highest rank "among the valiant." The war was an eye-opener for many; their service, they believed, entitled them to their full rights as citizens. At war's end, the time of realization was at hand.

While this period has only begun to be studied, much useful infor-

mation can be derived from the works of Grebler, Moore, and Guzmán (4), Handman (6, 38), Taylor (24), Hoffman (30), Meier and Rivera (33, 73), Manuel (49), Sánchez (55, 56), Dobie (62), Morín (69), Weeks (76, 77).

A. Immigration: Trends—Reaction

Trends:

1. Álvarez, José H. "A Demographic Profile of the Mexican Immigration to the United States, 1910-1950." See VII, 59. An excellent study of the movement northward from Mexico and how this migrating population entered Texas and spread throughout the Southwest.

2. Gamio, Manuel. *Mexican Immigration to the United States.* Chicago: U. of Chicago Press, 1930; reprint, New York: Arno Press, 1969. Gamio, a Mexican anthropologist and one of the earliest students of Mexican emigration to the United States, says that economic motivation was mainly responsible for this process. Revolutionary upheaval in Mexico and the promise of jobs were the principal considerations.

3. ———. *The Mexican Immigrant: His Life Story.* Chicago: U. of Chicago Press, 1931; reprint, New York: Arno Press, 1970. Statements of immigrants who moved north.

4. Grebler, Leo, Moore, Joan W., and Ralph C. Guzmán. *The Mexican-American People: The Nation's Second Largest Minority,* chaps. 4, 5. See I, 7. Concise discussion of immigration trends in the 1920s and 1930s.

5. Gwin, J. B. "Immigration Along Our Southwest Border," *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science,* 92 (January, 1921), 126-30.

6. Handman, Max S. "Economic Reasons for the Coming of the Mexican Immigrant," *American Journal of Sociology,* 35 (January, 1930), 601-11. Agriculture boomed in Texas in the 1920s, and immigrants provided the manpower which made the boom possible. Professor Handman, a University of Texas sociologist, was a pioneer in the study of the Mexicano population in Texas. Handman himself was of Central European origin, and knew the problems of newcomers to the United States. His scholarly, sympathhetic work has for too long gone unrecognized.

7. Montgomery, Robert H. "Keglar Hill," *Survey,* 66, no. 3 (May 1, 1931), 171, 193-95. This brief article deals with a rural community in Caldwell County in Central Texas and how Mexican immigrants entered the area and displaced Anglo farmers who

were attracted to the cities. Although it appears in a now obscure, out-of-print magazine, this article points to the need for studying rural population trends among newly arrived Mexicans in Texas.

8. Redfield, Robert. "Antecedents of Mexican Immigration to the U. S.," *American Journal of Sociology*, 25 (November, 1929), 433-38.

9. Steen, Ralph. *Twentieth Century Texas: An Economic and Social History*. Austin: Steck, 1942. A general study that discusses economic developments in Texas which lured Mexican immigrants.

10. Wooten, Mattie Lloyd. "Racial, National, and Nativity Trends in Texas, 1870-1930." See VII, 65.

Reaction:

11. Alexander, Charles C. *Crusade for Conformity: The Ku Klux Klan in Texas, 1920-1930*. Houston: Tex. Gulf Coast Historical Assn., 1962. Large numbers of incoming Mexican laborers were a major reason for the formation of Klan chapters in towns along the lower Rio Grande. While the Klan is usually associated with attacks upon Black Americans, hooded bigotry in Texas was also aimed at Mexicans and Mexican-Americans. This is a little-publicized aspect of Texas history.

12. Bogardus, Emory S. "The Mexican Immigrant and Segregation," *American Journal of Sociology*, 13 (July, 1930), 74-80. Although Bogardus is concerned with Southern California, this article provides insight into the attitudes of Mexican immigrants who tried to cope with a basically hostile society. Segregation only reinforced their love for Mexico.

13. Divine, Robert A. *American Immigration Policy, 1924-1952*. New Haven: Yale U. Press, 1957. Valuable general study.

14. Hidalgo, Ernesto. *La Protección de Mexicanos en los Estados Unidos* [*Protection of Mexicans in the United States*]. Mexico City: Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores, 1940. In the late 1930s, the government of President Lázaro Cárdenas became concerned with the economic and social plight of Mexicans in the United States. After his Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Texas-educated Ramón Bateta, advised him of the destitution and discrimination among Mexicanos in the Southwest, Cárdenas took steps to provide colonization sites for those who wanted to return to Mexico. The "Eighteenth of March" settlement, just south of Brownsville, was one of these.

15. Garnett, William E. "Immediate and Pressing Race Problems of Texas," *Proceedings of the Southwestern Political and Social Science Association*, Austin, 1925, 31-48. This attempt at "schol-

arship" states that unless the flow of immigration was stopped, the "Mexican invasion" would lead to the creation of a "mongrel population" in Texas. Vivid example of the "one hundred per cent American" attitude that was popular in Texas and throughout the nation in the 1920s.

16. Holmes, Samuel J. "Perils of the Mexican Invasion," *North American Review*, 227 (May, 1929), 615-23. The title is explanatory.

17. Stowell, Jay S. "Danger of Unrestricted Mexican Immigration," *Current History*, 28 (August, 1928), 763-68. More of the same.

B. Mexican and Mexican-American Labor

18. Bernstein, Harry. "Spanish Influence in the United States: Economic Aspects," *Hispanic American Historical Review*, 18 (February, 1938), 43-65.

19. Dobie, J. Frank. "The Mexican Vaquero of the Texas Border," *Southwestern Political and Social Science Quarterly*, 8 (June, 1927), 15-26. Dobie understood *vaqueros* as well as an Anglo could, and he fully appreciated their vital contributions to the Texas ranching industry.

20. Foscue, Edwin J. "Agricultural History of the Lower Rio Grande Valley Region." See VII, 53.

21. Kiser, George C. "Mexican American Labor before World War II," *Journal of Mexican American History*, 2 (Spring, 1972), 122-34.

22. Menefee, Selden C. *Mexican Migratory Workers of South Texas*. Washington: U. S. Works Progress Admin., U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1941. Government documents, if they can be obtained, contain much useful history. This item provides a wealth of information regarding conditions in the 1930s.

23. Shapiro, Harold A. "The Pecan Shellers of San Antonio, Texas," *Southwestern Social Science Quarterly*, 32 (March, 1952), 229-44. The idea of the docile Mexicano was shattered when pecan shellers in San Antonio, some of them paid as little as $1.75 a week, struck in 1938. Violence ensued, and the San Antonio police committed numerous acts of brutality; but ultimately the strikers won higher wages.

24. Taylor, Paul S. *Mexican Labor in the United States*. 2 vols. Berkeley: U. of Calif. Press, 1928; reprint, New York: Arno Press, 1970. One of many studies by Taylor; especially good on the Winter Garden district of Southwest Texas.

25. ———. *An American-Mexican Frontier: Nueces County, Texas*. See VII, 42. Based on interviews with field workers, em-

ployers, and ordinary citizens of Nueces County. Shows extreme Anglo prejudice toward Mexicans and Mexican-Americans.

26. ————. "Note on Streams of Mexican Migration," *American Journal of Sociology*, 36 (September, 1930), 287-88. Some migrant workers went to the beet fields of the Midwest (and thus were called *los betabeleros)*, some "followed the fruit" to the valleys of California, and some picked fruit and cotton in Texas. By train or horse-drawn wagons, by rickety automobiles and trucks, they streamed into West and North Texas to work the cotton crops, returning to South Texas for the winter fruit, and then starting the process all over again. They made possible the beginnings of Texas "agri-business."

27. Walker, Kenneth P. "The Pecan Shellers of San Antonio and Mechanization," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, 69 (July, 1965), 44-58.

C. Depression and Deportation

28. Bogardus, Emory S. "Mexican Repatriates," *Sociology and Social Research*, 18 (November-December, 1933), 169-76. When the Great Depression caused unemployment, Mexican immigrants who had settled in the Southwest were encouraged and forced to return to Mexico, so as to ease the burden on relief agencies. These repatriates, or *repatriados*, who earlier had responded to the needs of American employers, were no longer wanted.

29. Hoffman, Abraham. "Mexican Repatriation Statistics: Some Suggested Alternatives to Carey McWilliams," *Western Historical Quarterly*, 3 (October, 1972), 391-404.

30. ————. *Unwanted Mexican Americans in the Great Depression: Repatriation Pressures, 1929-1939*. Tucson: U. of Ariz. Press, 1974. (p) The most comprehensive treatment of the subject; contains a wealth of statistical data.

31. McLean, Robert N. "The Mexican Returns," *The Nation*, 14 (August 24, 1932), 165-66, 170-75.

32. McWilliams, Carey. "Getting Rid of the Mexican," *American Mercury*, 27 (March, 1933), 322-24. One of the first pieces of writing that advertised the plight of the *repatriados*, many of whom were uprooted in Gestapo fashion and forced to return to Mexico where they felt out of place and were out of work. Having been "Americanized," many found it impossible to readjust.

33. Meier, Matt S., and Feliciano Rivera. *The Chicanos: A History of Mexican Americans*, chap. 9. See II, 17. Sound general discussion of repartriation.

34. Schorr, Daniel L. "Re-converting Mexican-Americans," *New Republic,* 115 (September 30, 1936), 412-13.

35. Stevenson, Philip. "Deporting Jesus," *The Nation,* 143 (July 18, 1936), 67-69.

D. Life and Lore: Conditions—Education—Literature

Conditions:

36. Bogardus, Emory S. *The Mexican in the United States.* Los Angeles: U. of So. Calif., 1934; reprint, New York: Arno Press, 1970. Although California-oriented, this study of living conditions and attitudes offers valuable insights.

37. Esquivel, Servando I. "The Immigrant from Mexico," *The Outlook,* 125 (May 19, 1920), 131.

38. Handman, Max S. "The Mexican Immigrant in Texas," *Southwestern Political and Social Science Quarterly,* 7 (June, 1926), 33-41. Examines the Spanish-speaking population of Texas in the mid-1920s, and divides it into three major groups: *Political refugees* who fled the Mexican Revolution; many were conservative and were little concerned for their less fortunate countrymen. *Los Tejanos,* or descendants of the original Texans; many were established in business and ranching, and to a great extent were bilingual. *Casual laborers* who were mostly agricultural workers, or *braceros.* An excellent article.

39. ————. "San Antonio: The Old Capital City of Mexican Life and Influence," *Survey,* 66, no. 3 (May 1, 1931), 163-66. Discusses life in the growing San Antonio *barrio,* or Mexicano neighborhood, on the basis of a house-to-house canvass of 1,500 Spanish-surnamed families. The plight of these people, many of whom were newly arrived from Mexico, was almost totally ignored by the larger community. Deplorable living and working conditions, dietary deficiencies, "culture shock" experienced by school children, juvenile delinquency—all are included in this pioneering article. Handman noted, however, that a measure of political awareness was apparent among the people he interviewed. How much longer, he asks, can the larger community keep the Spanish-speaking resident "at arm's length?" Efforts to obtain the articles in this issue of *Survey,* through inter-library loan or by other means, would be entirely worthwhile. Included are pieces by Dobie, Taylor, and Montgomery (VIII, 7). Extremely valuable.

40. Sánchez, George I. "North of the Border," *Texas Academy of Science Transactions,* 25 (1941), 77-85. George I. Sánchez, a frank and respected University of Texas scholar, wrote about *la*

raza throughout the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s, and was virtually alone in that respect. This outspoken champion of his people deserves much more recognition than he has received to date.

Education:

41. Armour, D. T. "Problems in the Education of the Mexican Child," *Texas Outlook*, 16 (December, 1932), 29-31. The tremendous influx of Mexican immigrants caused Texas educators to begin to examine the needs of children who spoke little or no English, and who were considered to be "problems." The Texas State Teachers Association began to address itself to this situation in this and numerous other articles in the *Texas Outlook*.

42. Fogartie, Ruth Ann. *Texas-Born Spanish-Name Students in Texas Colleges and Universities (1945-1946)*. Austin: U. of Tex., 1948.

43. Humphrey, Norman R. "The Stereotype and Social Types of Mexican-American Youths," *Journal of Social Psychology*, 21-22 (August, 1945), 69-78.

44. Jones, Robert C. "Mexican Youth in the United States," *American Teacher*, 28 (March, 1944), 11-15.

45. Kiess, Dorothy M. "The Spanish-Speaking School Child in Texas," *Texas Outlook*, 18 (December, 1934), 24.

46. Little, Wilson. *Spanish-Speaking Children in Texas*. Austin: U. of Tex., 1944.

47. Loeffler, H. W. "San Antonio's Mexican Child," *Texas Outlook*, 29 (March, 1945), 28.

48. Manuel, Herschel T. "Comparison of Spanish-Speaking and English-Speaking Children in Reading and Arithmetic," *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 19 (April, 1935), 189-202.

49. ———. *The Education of Mexican and Spanish-Speaking Children in Texas*. Austin: U. of Tex. Press, 1930. This pioneer study was revised in 1965 to include the larger Southwest.

50. ———. "Physical Measurements of Mexican Children in American Schools," *Child Development*, 5 (September, 1934), 237-52.

51. ———. "The Mexican Population of Texas," *Southwestern Political and Social Science Quarterly*, 15 (June, 1934), 29-51. Examines population distribution and Spanish-speaking "scholastics" in Texas.

52. ———. "Spanish-Speaking Child," *Texas Outlook*, 14 (January, 1930), 21.

53. Manuel, Hershel T., and Lois Hughes. "The Intelligence and Drawing Ability of Young Mexican Children," *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 16 (August, 1932), 382-87.

54. Murphy, L. F. "Experiment in Americanization," *Texas Outlook*, 23 (November, 1939), 23-24.

55. Sánchez, George I. "Bilingualism and Mental Mesaures— A Word of Caution," *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 18 (March, 1934), 765-72.

56. ————. "Group Differences and Spanish-Speaking Children —A Critical Review," *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 16 (April, 1932), 549-58.

57. Sisk, William O. "The Mexican in Texas Schools," *Texas Outlook*, 14 (December, 1930), 10.

58. Weir, E. P. "The Mexican Child," *Texas Outlook*, 20 (June, 1936), 23.

59. Wilder, Mrs. L. A. "Problems in the Teaching of Mexican Children," *Texas Outlook*, 20 (August, 1936), 9-10. The foregoing articles regarding the education of Mexican and Mexican-American children in the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s indicate teacher attitudes and the status of bilingual and bicultural and education. Valuable in determining just how much progress has been made, to date.

Literature:

60. Dobie, J. Frank. *Coronado's Children*. Dallas: Southwest Press, 1931; Garden City, N. Y.: Garden City Pub. Co., 1934. To say that "Pancho" Dobie had a "feel" for the lore of the Texas border country would be the grossest of understatements. His appreciation of the Mexican strain in Texas and Southwestern life is obvious in this work and those that follow. He recognized that even as Anglos and Mexicanos clashed, their two traditions "blended." Dobie asked us not to lose sight of this fact, and he worked to insure that we do not.

61. ————. *The Flavor of Texas*. Dallas: Dealey and Lowe, 1936.

62. ———— (ed.). *Puro Mexicano*. Austin: Texas Folklore Soc., 1936. Collection of Spanish, Indian, and Mexican folk tales. Excellent primary material.

63. ————. *Tongues of the Monte*. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran & Co., 1935. One authority on Southwestern literature considers this to be among the best books on Mexico written by an Anglo. Provides insights into folk beliefs, and reveals Dobie's

love for Mexicans. The reader travels with Don Frederico, the main character, throughout Coahuila and the country of the *montes*, the low foothills of the Eastern Sierra Madre. This book grew from his conversations and experiences with Santos Cortez and other *vaqueros* of the *brasada* (brush country) of South Texas.

64. Duran, Gustavo. *14 Traditional Spanish Songs from Texas*. Transcribed by John A., Ruby T., and Alan Lomax. Washington: Music Div., Pan-American Union, 1942.

65. Garth, Thomas R., and E. Candor. "Musical Talent of Mexicans," *American Journal of Psychology*, 49 (May, 1937) 298-301.

66. Porter, Katherine Anne. *Flowering Judas and Other Stories*. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1944. This Texas-born writer (Brown County), perhaps best known for her novel, *Ship of Fools*, resided off and on in Mexico, and her first stories were set in this "familiar country," as she called it. Mexican primitivism is a major theme: happy peons living the life they have always lived, in spite of revolutions. Her writing indicates the stereotyping characteristic of Anglo literature dealing with Mexicans. Now Mexican-Americans and Chicanos, instead of being written about, are contributing their own impressions of their people.

67. Scott, Florence Johnson. "Customs and Superstitions Among Texas Mexicans," *Publications of the Texas Folk-Lore Society*, 2 (1923), 75-85.

68. Turney, Douglas. "The Mexican Accent," *American Speech*, 4 (October, 1929), 434-39.

E. Wartime:

69. Morín, Raul. *Among the Valiant: Mexican-Americans in World War II and Korea*. Alhambra, Calif.: Borden Pub. Co., 1966. Between 350,000 and 500,000 Mexican-Americans (as well as several thousand Mexican nationals) served in World War II and constituted the most decorated ethnic group in the armed services. Fourteen Mexicanos were awarded the Congresional Medal of Honor; five were Tejanos. Participation in this conflict reinforced in the minds of many the fact that they were entitled to full rights as Americans. When the nation needed them, they responded. The war over, it was time for the nation to respond.

70. Crawford, W. Rex. "The Latin-American in Wartime United States," *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 223 (September, 1942), 123-31.

71. Kingrea, Nellie W. *History of the First Ten Years of the Texas*

Good Neighbor Commission. Fort Worth: Tex. Christian U. Press, 1954. Because farm workers were drafted, or were attracted to higher-paying jobs in defense plants, western agriculturists asked that they might import Mexican laborers. Mexican-U. S. agreements in 1942 and 1943 allowed the importation of *braceros,* and during the period, 1942-1947, more than 200,000 Mexican nationals worked in the fields, and thus helped feed the nation. But Texas did not receive *braceros* during the war, principally because the Mexican government feared that its people would have to endure severe discrimination, as had been the case in the past. Texas farmers and ranchers made do with Mexican-Americans, students, prisoners of war, and illegal entrants, or "wetbacks." Attempting to improve the state's image, Governor Coke Stevenson created the Texas Good Neighbor Commission, in 1943, which served to promote better racial relations, chiefly by means of a public education campaign.

72. McWilliams, Carey. *Ill Fares the Land: Migrants and Migratory Labor in the United States.* Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1942. Solid overview of the situation in the country generally.

73. Meier, Matt S., and Feliciano Rivera. *The Chicanos: A History of Mexican Americans,* chap. 12. See II, 17. Informative discussion of wartime Texas and the *bracero* issue.

F. Politics:

74. Gonzáles, Jovita. *League of United Latin-American Citizens: Regulations and By-laws.* Brownsville: Recio Bros., 1933.

75. Perales, Alonso S. *El México Americano y Política del Sur de Texas* [*The Mexican-American and the Politics of South Texas*]. San Antonio: 509 Alamo National Building, 1931. Although rare, this volume represents the work of one of the founders of the League of United Latin-American Citizens (LULAC). It offers firsthand observations regarding the need for Mexicanos to assert themselves politically, as opposed to being manipulated by Anglos. Should be translated, edited, and reprinted.

76. Weeks, Douglas O. "The League of United Latin-American Citizens: A Texas-Mexican Civic Organization," *Southwestern Political and Social Science Quarterly,* 10 (December, 1929), 257-78. Formed in 1929 by concerned middle-class Mexican-Americans, LULAC was a pioneer attempt to employ political, social, and economic influence so that citizens (both native and naturalized) might realize their constitutional benefits. Its goals were to: stress citizenship, eliminate discrimination, encourage the learning of English (which was the official language of the organization), preserve ethnic pride, oppose school segregation, and, in the

words of one member, ". . . to promote the welfare of our race . . . and . . . stimulate loyalty to this country." Although many Chicanos consider it conservative, LULAC remains dedicated to reforming attitudes toward Mexican-Americans in Texas. According to one of its officials, it is becoming increasingly involved in the "gut issues."

77. ————. "The Texas-Mexicans and the Politics of South Texas." See VII, 72. Excellent article on South Texas bossism, machine politics, and the attitudes and techniques of patriarchal landowners and politicians in exploiting Mexicano voters.

Notes

IX. ¡Viva La Raza!: A New Era—Since 1945

To put it mildly, the period since the end of World War II constitutes a new era for Americans of Mexican descent in Texas and the Southwest. In the minds of the nation's "second largest minority," its principal characteristics have been pride, determination, promise, and progress. *La Raza, La Causa, El Movemiento, Chicanismo* —the acceptance of these concepts indicates that "democracy," "justice," "equal opportunity," and the "American dream" are no longer reserved for Anglos only. They mean also that a new spirit has taken root in the borderlands, a spirit that will endure, a spirit voiced in the cry, "¡Viva La Raza!" Postwar Texas has witnessed the growth of this conviction, and teachers must seek to understand it, since its impact is being felt on all levels of the state's educational system.

After the war, Texas farmers and ranchers continued to depend upon Mexican labor provided by the Bracero program (from 1952 to its termination in 1965) and the never-ending stream of illegal entrants, called "wetbacks" or *mojados*. Mexican Texans also toiled in the fields, entire families of them, and by the mid-1960s, farm workers in South Texas attempted to improve their lot. In 1966 they struck, they marched, and they petitioned on behalf of better wages and the recognition of the United Farm Workers Union which had emerged from the strike *(la huelga)* led by César Chávez in the vineyards of California. Although the struggle continues, *la huelga* in Texas meant that the "gentle hewers of wood and drawers of water" were rapidly passing from the scene. Determination of another sort characterized the quest for education, an area in which Tejanos had suffered deplorable inequalities. Concern over this neglect was taken to the federal level in the 1960s, and resulted in the passage of legislation which provided government-supported bilingual education, a concept that has begun to yield positive results in Texas. Efforts toward equal employment opportunities and just treatment in the courts and at the hands of law-enforcement agencies were underscored by Civil Rights Commission hearings in Texas in the late 1960s. The Constitution has come to have meaning for more citizens.

The movement for equality has gone hand in hand with increased

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political activity. From the ground that LULAC had prepared over the years grew such organizations as the American G. I. Forum, founded by Dr. Hector García of Corpus Christi, the Political Organization of Spanish-Speaking Organizations (PASO), and La Raza Unida Party (LRUP). There have also emerged a number of youth groups, among which the Mexican-American Youth Organization (MAYO) is perhaps most notable. Clearly there developed a growing committment among college and high school students. The concept of *Chicanismo*—an identity apart from Anglo and Mexican values, but with Mexican cultural ties apparent—flowered in the 1960s, as evidenced by active campaigning and protest. State and local elections in 1972 and 1974 featured a Chicano gubernatorial candidate, Ramsey Muniz (LRUP), and heated races for offices in municipalities and counties around the state, particularly in South and Central Texas. And José Ángel Gutiérrez and his workers in LRUP are determined to continue the fight until the doors of opportunity are open for all Texans.

The events of the period since 1945 have been monumental, and can be studied in the following selections in this section: Grebler, Moore, and Guzmán (2, 38), Meier and Rivera (9, 72), Samora (12), Procter (26), Kibbe (30), Madsen (31, 43), Rubel (34), U. S. Civil Rights Commission (35, 62, 63), Manuel (46), Anderson and Boyer (49), Acuña (64), and Briegel (65).

A. Economics: Immigration—Los Mojados y Los Braceros—Organized Labor—Occupational Trends

Immigration:

1. Álvarez, José Hernández. "A Demographic Profile of the Mexican Immigration to the United States, 1910-1950." See VII, 59.

2. Grebler, Leo. *Mexican Immigration to the United States: The Record and its Implications.* Los Angeles: U. of Calif., Graduate School of Business, 1966. The best work of its kind.

3. ————, Moore, Joan W., and Ralph Guzmán. *The Mexican American People: The Nation's Second Largest Minority,* chaps. 4, 5. See I, 7.

4. Skrabanek, R. L. *A Decade of Population Change in Texas.* College Station, Tex.: Tex. Agr. Experiment Station, September, 1963.

Los Mojados y Los Braceros:

5. Coalson, George O. "Mexican Contract Labor in American Agriculture," *Southwestern Social Science Quarterly,* 33 (December, 1952), 228-38. Excellent overview by a South Texas scholar. Texas did not receive *braceros* until 1952; Mexican agricultural workers entered the state under Public Law 78, and came to con-

stitute approximately one-fourth of all farm laborers hired in Texas and the Southwest in the peak years of the 1950s.

6. Craig, Richard B. *The Bracero Program: Interest Groups and Foreign Policy.* Austin: U. of Tex. Press, 1971. Craig, a political scientist, examines the various pressures which were exerted to keep the program alive; looks at the motives of the Mexican and U. S. governments and American agri-business.

7. Galarza, Ernesto. *Merchants of Labor: The Mexican Bracero Story.* San Jose: The Rosicrucian Press, 1965; New York: Rand McNally, 1966. (p) This volume is the work of the foremost authority on Mexican migrant labor. He knows of what he writes, having worked in the fields before climbing the educational ladder and establishing himself as a widely respected social scientist. Although California is his focus, his insights are valuable.

8. Hawley, Ellis W. "The Politics of the Mexican Labor Issue, 1950-1965," *Agricultural History,* 40 (July, 1966), 157-76. Discusses the various pressure groups which worked to see the *bracero* agreement renewed in the 1950s and 1960s. The program ended in 1965.

9. Meier, Matt S., and Feliciano Rivera. *The Chicanos: A History of Mexican Americans,* chaps. 12 and 13. See II, 17. One of the best, concise historical discussions in readily available form.

10. Nelson, Eastin, and Frederic Meyers. *Labor Requirements and Labor Resources in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas.* Austin: U. of Tex., The Study of Spanish-Speaking People, 1950. Provides information on wage scales in the Valley where pay was much lower than in other parts of Texas.

11. Norquest, Carrol. *Rio Grande Wetbacks.* Albuquerque: U. of N. M. Press, 1972.

12. Samora, Julian. *Los Mojados: The Wetbacks Story.* Notre Dame, Ind.: Notre Dame U. Press, 1971. (p) Excellent historical-sociological study by the leading authority on the subject.

13. Saunders, Lyle, and Olin E. Leonard. *The Wetback in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas.* Inter-American Education Occasional Papers, 3. Austin: U. of Tex., 1951.

14. Scruggs, Otey M. "The First Mexican Farm Labor Programs," *Arizona and the West,* 2 (Winter, 1960), 319-26. This article, and the three that follow, provide a sound historical picture of Mexican labor in the United States generally, and consider the Texas situation at length.

15. ———. "Texas and the Bracero Program," *Pacific Historical Review,* 32 (August, 1963), 251-64.

16. ————. "Texas, Good Neighbor?" *Southwestern Social Science Quarterly,* 43 (September, 1962), 118-25.

17. ————. "United States, Mexico, and the Wetbacks, 1942-1947," *Pacific Historical Review,* 30 (May, 1961), 149-64.

18. Texas Good Neighbor Commission. *Texas: Friend and Neighbor.* Austin: Von Boeckmann-Jones, 1961. View from Texas government. The thrust of the title has been disputed.

19. Thompson, Albert N. "Mexican Immigrant Workers in Southwestern Agriculture," *American Journal of Economics,* 16 (October, 1956), 73-81.

20. American GI Forum of Texas and Texas State Federation of Labor. *What Price Wetbacks?* Austin: Amer. GI Forum of Tex. and Tex. State Fed. of Labor (AFL), 1953. Attitude that illegal entrants undercut Texas labor.

Labor:

21. Adair, Doug. "Cesar Chavez's Biggest Battle," *Nation,* 205 (December 11, 1967), 627-28.

22. Dugger, Ronnie. "A Long Struggle with La Casita," *The Texas Observer,* June 24, 1966. The liberal, bi-weekly *Observer,* published in Austin, followed closely the farm workers' strike in the Lower Rio Grande Valley in 1966. *La huegla* (the strike) in Texas resulted in *la marcha* (the march) from the Valley to the state capitol, and featured the confrontation between march leaders and Governor John Connally at New Braunfels. The procession moved into Austin where a Labor Day rally featured speeches by César Chávez and sympathetic Texas labor figures and politicians. Although the Texas Legislature failed to grant a minimum wage for agricultural workers, *la huegla* and *la marcha* were significant aspects of the state's labor history.

23. Dunne, John G. *Delano: The Story of the California Grape Strike.* New York: Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 1967. (p) Popularly written account of Chávez and the Delano grape-pickers strike. Also develops the background of the formation of the National Farm Workers of America.

24. Green, George N. "ILGWU in Texas, 1930-1970," *Journal of Mexican American History,* 1 (Spring, 1971), 144-69. Provides much useful information on the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union in Texas and the crucial involvement of Mexican-Americans throughout its existence.

25. Nelson, Eugene. "On Being a Labor Organizer," *The Texas Observer,* September 2, 1966. Nelson, an associate of Chávez in California, was instrumental in organizing the Valley strike of 1966.

26. Procter, Ben H. "The Modern Texas Rangers: A Law-Enforcement Dilemma in the Rio Grande Valley," in Manuel P. Servín (ed.), *The Mexican-Americans: An Awakening Minority*, 212-26. See II, 30. Originally. appeared in John A. Carroll (ed.), *Reflections of Western Historians*. Tucson: U. of Ariz. Press, 1969, 215-31. Professor Procter, of Texas Christian University, assesses the Ranger performance during the Valley farm workers strike of 1966. Their tactics illustrated that new methods will have to be implemented if the Rangers are to survive as a valid law-enforcement agency in a modern setting. And it was also evident that the decades-old concept of *"los rinches"* persists.

Occupational Trends and Problems:

27. Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs. *The Mexican American: A New Focus on Opportunity*. Testimony presented at the Cabinet Committee Hearings on Mexican American Affairs, El Paso, Texas, October 26-28, 1967. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1968. Overview of economic conditions in the late 1960s.

28. "The Chicanos Campaign for a Better Deal," *Business Week*, May, 29, 1971, 48-53. As of the spring of 1971, the median income of Mexican-Americans was not even seventy per cent of the national median; they owned about one percent of the nation's businesses; and they controlled three of the country's 13,500 commercial banks. Since then, however, at least two banks have been chartered in Texas, and more and more Mexicanos have obtained small business loans and management positions, especially in urban centers.

29. Fogel, Walter. *Mexican-Americans in Southwest Labor Markets*. Los Angeles: U. of Calif., Graduate School of Business, 1967.

30. Kibbe, Pauline R. "The Economic Plight of Mexicans," in E. C. McDonough and E. S. Richards (eds.), *Ethnic Relations in the United States*. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1953, 189-200. Use of wetbacks in Texas hurt Mexican-Americans economically, according to Pauline Kibbe, former executive secretary of the Texas Good Neighbor Commission. This stand made her unpopular with agricultural interests, and in September of 1947 she resigned her post.

31. Madsen, William. *The Mexican-Americans of South Texas*. Second ed., New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1973. (p) Chapters 4 and 5 are pertinent. This anthropological study, based on evidence gathered in Hidalgo County, discusses virtually all aspects of life in the early 1960s; the present edition contains an epilogue by Andre Guerrero, a Laredo-born educator, who dis-

cusses *Chicanismo* and its application in South Texas. Useful book if its conclusions are not applied to Mexicanos throughout the state.

32. Meyers, Frederic. *Spanish-Name Persons in the Labor Force in Manufacturing Industry in Texas.* Inter-American Education Occasional Papers, 8. Austin: U. of Tex., 1951.

33. Mora, Tina. "The Plight of the Migrant Worker," *The Texas Historian,* 33 (January, 1973), 2-7. Example of historical writing by a high school student. This article appears in the publication of the Junior Historian organization sponsored by the Texas State Historical Association.

34. Rubel, Arthur J. *Across the Tracks: Mexican-Americans in a Texas City.* Austin: U. of Tex. Press, 1966. (p) Excellent anthropological study of a South Texas town that the author has chosen to call "New Lots." "Mexiquito," or "little Mexico," is the part of town Rubel concerned himself with while doing field research in th elate 1950s. His goals—"to provide an account of the social life of Mexican-Americans in South Texas, to consider those characteristics of their social and belief systems which impede full utilization of available professional health services, and to develop an explanation for the prominence of anxiety and disaffection in Mexiquito"—are achieved in very readable fashion. Should be required for Anglo teachers and prospective teachers.

35. U. S. Commission on Civil Rights. *Hearing* . . . . San Antonio, Texas, December 9-14, 1968. Washington, D. C.: Govt. Print. Off., 1969. This government document, a treasure of primary information, contains more than 1,200 pages of testimony bearing on virtually every aspect of Mexican-American social and economic existence in the late 1960s. It should be on the shelves of every school library.

B. Education: Conditions and Needs—Bilingualism/Biculturalism

Conditions and Needs:

36. Carter, Thomas P. *Mexican Americans in School: A History of Educational Neglect.* Princeton, N. J.: College Entrance Examinations Board, 1970. Excellent. Extensive bibliography.

37. Fogel, Walter. *Education and Income of Mexican-Americans in the Southwest.* Los Angeles: Graduate School of Business, U. of Calif., 1965. Correlation between formal education and economic attainment.

38. Grebler, Leo, Moore, Joan W., and Ralph C. Guzmán. *The Mexican American People: The Nation's Second Largest Minority,*

chap. 7. See I, 7. Contains interesting tables based on census returns which point up the fact that in Texas the gap between Spanish-surname and Anglo individuals, 25 years of age and over, in terms of formal schooling, is 6.7 years—the largest gap among five Southwestern states (Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas). Another statistical compilation presents median years of education for Spanish-surname persons, 25 years and over, and other population groups, in the same age bracket, in nineteen metropolitan areas in Texas. Also included is an interesting section entitled "General School Practices Affecting Mexican Americans." In light of the advances of the 1960s and early 1970s, a follow-up study would prove beneficial.

39. Hernández, Luis F. "The Culturally Disadvantaged Mexican-American Student," *Journal of Secondary Education*, 42, pt. 1 (February, 1967), 59-65, pt. 2 (March, 1967), 123-28. One of many penetrating articles by a distinguished California educator and scholar.

40. Johnson, Henry S., and William J. Hernández—M. (eds.). *Educating the Mexican American*. Valley Forge, Penn.: Judson Press, 1970. (p) An excellent reader.

41. Juárez, Rumaldo Z. *Educational Status Orientations of Mexican American and Anglo American Youth in Selected Low-Income Counties of Texas*. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Dept. of Agr., 1968.

42. Lamana, Richard, and Julian Samora. "Recent Trends in Educational Status of Mexican-Americans in Texas," in Dwain M. Estes and David Darling (eds.), *Proceedings of the First Texas Conference for the Mexican American*. San Antonio: Southwest Educational Development Laboratory, 1967, 20-41.

43. Madsen, William. *The Mexican-Americans of South Texas*, chap. 12. See IX, 31.

44. Manuel, Herschel T. *The Preparation and Evaluation of Interlanguage Testing Materials*. Cooperative Research Project no. 681. Austin: U. of Tex., 1963.

45. ———. "Recruiting and Training Teachers for Spanish-speaking Children," *School and Society*, 96 (March 30, 1968), 211-14. Effective teachers should have some knowledge of the Spanish language, and should be aware of the cultural setting of which their Mexican-American students are products. He calls for continuing in-service training.

46. ———. *Spanish-Speaking Children of the Southwest*. Austin: U. of Tex. Press, 1965. (p) Excellent regarding the problems

facing Spanish-speaking students. The education of these children, he concludes, involves certain technical problems which concerned administrators must overcome. But the effort is necessary, the impact of such instruction is far-reaching: "The education of Spanish-speaking children is part of the problem of building and maintaining the democratic society to which the nation aspires." This study is especially useful for Texas teachers.

47. Sánchez, George I. "Concerning Segregation of Spanish-speaking Children in the Public Schools," Inter-American Education Occasional Papers, 9. Austin: U. of Tex., December, 1951.

Bilingualism/Biculturalism:

48. Alatis, J. E. (ed.). *Bilingualism and Language Contact: Anthropological, Linguistic, Psychological, and Sociological Aspects.* Georgetown Monograph Series on Languages and Linguistics, no. 23. Washington, D. C.: Georgetown U. Press, 1970.

49. Anderson, Theodore, and Mildred Boyer (eds.). *Bilingual Schooling in the United States.* 2 vols. Washington, D. C.: Govt. Print. Off., 1970; Austin: Southwest Educational Development Laboratory, 1970.

50. Barker, Marie Esman. *Español para el Bilingüe* [*Spanish for the Bilingual*]. Skokie, Ill.: National Textbook Co., 1971.

51. Calderón, Carlos I. "Put the Accent on Speech Errors," *Texas Outlook,* 43 (February, 1959), 26-28. Increasingly, the *Outlook* has given space to bilingualism and biculturalism, a fact that illustrates the growing acceptance of this concept in Texas schools.

52. Eggler, John. "Mexican-American History: Problems and Concerns of an Instructor," *Journal of Mexican American History,* 1 (Fall, 1970, 16-24. The instructor, whether Chicano, Mexican-American, or Anglo, should be sensitive to the concerns of the broader community, but at the same time should insist that his or her classes be academic in tone.

53. Fishman, Joshua A., Cooper, R. L., and Roxana Ma (eds.). *Bilingualism in the Barrio.* Language Sciences Series. Bloomington: Ind. U. Press, 1971.

54. Hernández, Luis F. "Teaching English to the Culturally Disadvantaged Mexican-American Student," *English Journal,* 62 (January, 1968), 87-92. Many concerned scholars and teachers would contend that Mexican-American students are not "culturally deprived"; their culture simply has not been recognized and taught.

55. Hoben, N., and J. T. Hood. "Help the Language Handicapped," *Texas Outlook,* 50 (March, 1966), 28.

56. Turner, Paul R. (ed.). ***Bilingualism in the Southwest.*** Tucson: U. of Ariz. Press, 1973. (p) Part I contains these pertinent essays: Rolf Kjolseth, "Bilingual Education Programs in the United States: For Assimilation or Pluralism?" (3-27); Chester C. Christian, Jr., "Criteria for Cultural-Linguistic Subdivision in the Southwest" (39-49); Charles Olstad, "The Local Colloquial in the Classroom" (51-66); Ricardo J. Cornejo, "The Acquisition of Lexicon in the Speech of Bilingual Children" (67-93); and Cecil Robinson, "A Kaleidoscope of Images: Mexicans and Chicanos as Reflected in American Literature" (107-29).

57. U. S. Congress, Senate. ***Hearings before the Special Subcommittee on Bilingual Education of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.*** Washington, D. C.: Govt. Print. Off., 1967. These hearings were held in Texas in May, 1967; the testimony presented by educators and politicians made it clear that federal support for bilingual education was essential. The hearings were followed by the passage of Senate Bill 428, the Bilingual Education Act of 1967, co-sponsored by Senators Ralph Yarborough and John Tower of Texas. It allowed school districts to develop government-aided bilingual programs, which many have done. Bilingual education is beginning to yield positive results, and much of the credit for stimulating concern is due Dr. Severo Gómez and his staff of the Office of International and Bilingual Education in the Texas Education Agency.

C. Civil Rights and Politics: Toward Equality and Opportunity—The Power of the Ballot

Toward Equaliy and Opportunity:

58. Perales, Alonso. ***Are We Good Neighbors?*** San Antonio: Artes Gráficas, 1948. A South Texas attorney who was instrumental in the founding of LULAC, Mr. Perales was politically active in the cause of his people at a time when such activity was not popular. His efforts demand recognition.

59. Rechy, John. "Jim Crow Wears a Sombrero," *Nation,* 189 (October 10, 1959), 210-13.

60. Rodríguez, Armando M. ***Speak Up, Chicano: The Mexican-American Fights for Educational Equality.*** Washington, D. C.: U. S. Off. of Education, 1968.

61. Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs. ***The Mexican American: A New Focus on Opportunity.*** See IX, 27.

62. U. S. Commission on Civil Rights. ***Hearing*** . . . . San Antonio, Texas, December 9-14, 1968. See IX, 35.

63. ———————. ***Mexican Americans and the Administration of Justice in the Southwest.*** Washington, D. C.: Govt. Print. Off., March, 1970. This document is the result of hearings held throughout the Southwest in 1967 and 1968. The Civil Rights Commission found that Mexican-Americans were being treated unjustly by the courts and law-enforcement authorities. It contains a list of recommendations and a wealth of primary information.

The Power of the Ballot:

64. Acuña, Rodolfo. *Occupied America: The Chicano's Struggle Toward Liberation*, chaps. 8-10. See II, 12. Chapter 10 contains a discussion of "The Texas Story," the rise of Mexican-American politics in the state beginning with the old bossism of South Texas and concluding with the activities of the recently formed La Raza Unida Party. Since the Democratic Party had always used Mexicano votes, but did not deliver promised reforms, a new political organization was called for. Thus LRUP, "which could run its own slate of Chicano candidates" and "would be controlled by Chicanos."

65. Briegel, Kaye. "The Development of Mexican-American Organizations," in Manuel P. Servín (ed.), *The Mexican-Americans:* An *Awakening Minority*, 160-78. See II, 30. Readable historical discussion of political organizations in the Southwest since the 1890s.

66. Gonzales, Rodolfo. *I Am Joaquín: Yo Soy Joaquín.* New York: Bantam Books, 1972. (p) This epic poem was one of the first literary-political works to emerge from the Chicano movement; it has been reprinted and quoted in numerous publications and has been made into a film. It is, according to its author, "Corky" Gonzales, the driving force behind Denver's Crusade for Social Justice, "a wandering search for my peoples' and, most of all, for my own identity . . . . it is a mirror of our greatness and our weakness, a call to action as a total people, emerging from a glorious history, traveling through social pain and conflicts . . . ." Joaquín speaks for all Chicanos in the first stanza:

> I am Joaquín,
> lost in a world of confusion,
> caught up in the whirl of a
> gringo society,
> confused by the rules,
> scorned by the attitudes,
> suppressed by manipulation,
> and destroyed by modern society.
> My fathers
> have lost the economic battle
> and won
> the struggle of cultural survival.

67. Gutiérrez, José Ángel. "Mexicanos Need to be in Control of their Own Destinies," in Eugene W. Jones and others, *Practicing Texas Politics*. First ed., Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1971, 26-30. (p) José Ángel Gutiérrez, a doctoral student in political science at the University of Texas and a founder of the Mexican-American Youth Organization (MAYO) and La Raza Unida Party, is convinced that a viable political movement is necessary if Chicanos are to enjoy their long-denied share of the fruits of the democratic system. This attitude is apparent in his speeches and writings, and his activities in Crystal City—or Cristal—have provided a grass-roots laboratory for the Southwest.

68. Guzmán, Ralph. "The Function of Anglo-American Racism in the Political Development of *Chicanos*," *California Historical Quarterly*, 50 (September, 1971), 321-37. Scholarly analysis by a respected political scientist.

69. ————, and Joan Moore. "The Mexican-Americans: New Wind from the Southwest," *Nation*, 202 (May 30, 1966), 645-48.

70. Jenkinson, Michael. *Tijerina: Land Grant Conflict in New Mexico*. Albuquerque: Paisano Press, 1968. Readable account of the activities of Texas-born Reies López Tijerina and his Alianza de Pueblos Mercedes during the turbulent summer of 1967. Hispanic land grants, dating from colonial New Mexico, are valid, according to Tijerina. The United States has not honored the terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848), and has acted illegally in appropriating land for national forests and parks in the Southwest.

71. McCleskey, Clifton, and Bruce Merrill. "Mexican American Political Behavior in Texas," *Social Science Quarterly*, 53 (March, 1973), 785-98. McCleskey, a longtime observer of the Texas political scene, and Merrill doubt the "go it alone" philosophy of La Raza Unida. They conclude: ". . . to the extent that LRU reduces Mexican American participation in the Democratic party, it shrinks the prospects for a successful liberal coalition and increases the likelihood of a continued conservative control of the state (indeed, the Republican gubernatorial candidate [Henry Grover] who was almost elected in 1972 because of LRU'S role was far more conservative than the eventual Democratic winner [Dolph Briscoe])." This same issue of the *Social Science Quarterly* contains additional articles devoted to ethnic politics, including: Armando Gutiérrez and Herbert Hirsch, "The Militant Challenge to the American Ethos: 'Chicanos' and 'Mexican Americans'" (830-45), a study based on a survey of Crystal City, Texas, secondary school students who identify themselves as "Chicanos" and "Mexican-Americans" and the level of "political consciousness" in each group; and Parker Frisbie, "Militancy

Among Mexican American High School Students" (865-83), which discusses variables connected with militancy on the high school level. This issue, devoted to "The Chicano Experience in the United States," is recommended for social studies teachers; it contains 22 articles pertaining to community life, economics, education, and politics, and can be ordered from: Charles Bonjean, editor, *Social Science Quarterly*, Department of Sociology, The University of Texas at Austin, 78712.

72. Martínez, John R. "Leadership and Politics," in Julian Samora (ed.), *La Raza: Forgotten Americans*, 47-62. See II, 29.

73. Meier, Matt S., and Feliciano Rivera. *The Chicanos: A History of Mexican Americans*, chaps. 14, 15. See II, 17. Contains a discussion of activitists whom the authors call "The Four Horsemen"—César Chávez, Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzales, José Ángel Gutiérrez, and Reies López Tijerina. The general Chicano movement, or *movemiento*, is considered briefly and effectively.

74. Morgan, Thomas B. "The Texas Giant Awakens," *Look*, 27 (October 8, 1963), 71-75. One of the first jouranlistic pieces to acknowledge *la raza* politics in Texas. The tone of the article gives the impression that Mexican-American political activity began in the early 1960s. Not so.

75. Nabokov, Peter. *Tijerina and the Courthouse Raid*. Albuquerque: U. of N. M. Press, 1969. (p) Nabokov reported the Alianza takeover of the courthouse at Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico, in the summer of 1967. The New Mexico National Guard was mobilized and Tijerina was later jailed; his activities established him as a symbol of Chicano resistance.

76. Nostrand, Richard L. " 'Mexican American' and 'Chicano': Emerging Terms for a People Coming of Age," *Pacific Historical Review*, 42 (August, 1973), 389-406. The author discusses these terms with regard to their social and political meanings. "Chicano," he contends, is applied to an individual of Mexican descent who identifies with "a new, aggressive, highly self-conscious subculture—a subculture separate from either that of the Anglo from whom the Chicano [feels] . . . alienated or that of the Mexican from whom the Chicano [has] . . . grown apart." In Texas there is a growing acceptance of "Chicano" by the youth, and "Mexican-American" (Americans of Mexican ancestry) by the majority of the population. He compares the increasing use of these labels with the rise of the "Black is beautiful" concept. Whatever the preference, he concludes, the use of these terms proves that being of "Mexican descent" is a mark of pride.

77. Paredes, Américo. "Texas' Third Man: The Texas-Mexican." See II, 34. The Texas-Mexican, Professor Paredes wrote in 1963, has

to "go it alone" if he expects to better his lot; he cannot rely on others. He must organize effectively, throw off the old notion of "Politics is not for me," and overcome the image of "organizing not for social reform but for political action with some horse-trade in mind." Published in a British journal, this essay by a well-known Texas scholar was an early call for assertion.

78. Peña, Albert. "La Raza," in Eugene W. Jones and others, *Practicing Texas Politics,* 31-32. See IX, 67. Albert Peña, former commissioner of Bexar County, is a long-time champion of the cause of Mexican-Americans. In the presidential campaign of 1960, he was a principal organizer of the "Viva Kennedy" movement.

79. Rendón, Armando. "La Raza—Today Not Mañana," *Civil Rights Digest* (Spring, 1968), 7-17; and in John H. Burma (ed.), *Mexican-Americans in the United States,* 307-24. See II, 23. Born in San Antonio, Armando Rendón is a free-lance writer who was formerly associated with the Civil Rights Commission. His contention in this essay is that *la raza,* "as a people striving for its rightful place as a contributing partner in American society," can help make this a better nation for all its citizens. Sound general discussion of the political scene of the 1960s.

80. Steiner, Stan. *La Raza: The Mexican-Americans.* New York: Harper & Row, 1969. (p) This popularly written book is informative for the activist sentiment it conveys; contains many revealing quotes. Its historical value is limited, however.

Notes

X. Life and Literature—Since 1945

Accompanying post-World War II concern over equal rights, education, and politics is the Mexicanos' desire to study and express their inner-feelings. Long-considered an "invisible minority," they have maintained a cultural pride, which recently has been touched upon by scholars, popular writers, and artists. This assertion of pride will increase, and it is being given voice as never before in the communications media, in the works of anthropologists, sociologists, and psychologists, on canvas, and in the books and journals devoted to poetry, fiction, and literary criticism. The indelible bronze image in Texas is becoming vivid in the eyes of parents and students—and it must receive more attention in the classroom.

Fortunately, progress is being made. Where previously the inherent values of Mexican-American students were ignored, even suppressed, increased awareness on the part of educators has resulted in an attempt to understand concepts regarding the family, marriage, religion, mental health, illness, self-respect, and cultural pride and friction. In-service training programs and pre-service curricula in colleges and universities include emphasis on these aspects of the lives of students. As in any society, literature reflects beliefs, and the body of literature by Mexican-American and Chicano authors is growing in both quantity and quality; it should be appropriately inserted into courses in the realm of American life and literature. Novels, poems, and short stories provide valuable insights for teachers and students, and can aid in the attainment of bicultural appreciation. The arts—painting, sculpture, music (the "Chicano sound"), and drama (the "teatro" movement)—are also emerging throughout the region and state. They portray cultural stress, as well as aspirations and a sense of being. Films, tapes, and other multi-media materials are being produced for the classroom, and should be utilized.

Teachers will profit from time spent with these informative writings: Campa (2), Grebler, Moore, and Guzmán (8), Madsen (11), Paz (13), Ramos (15), Rubel (17), Ortega (38), Paredes (40), Quirarte (43), Rivera (46), Romano—V. (48), Valdez and Steiner (47), and Robinson (60, 62).

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A. A Way of Life: Attitudes and Characteristics—Disease and Mental Health

Attitudes and Characteristics:

1. Altus, William D. "The Mexican-American: The Survival of a Culture," *Journal of Social Psychology*, 29 (May, 1949), 211-20.

2. Campa, Arthur L. "Individualism in Hispanic Society," and "Culture Patterns of the Spanish-Speaking Community," in *The Spanish-Speaking People of the Southwest*. Dallas: Council of Spanish-American Work, 1966, 11-20, 20-36.

3. Chávez, César. "The Mexican American and the Church," *El Grito*, 1 Summer, 1968), 9-17.

4. Crofoot, W. G. (ed.). *Flying Chips: Latin-American Presbyterianism in Texas*. Austin: Exec. Committee of Home Misions, Synod of Texas, Presbyterian Church in the U. S., 1949.

5. Curl, E. F. *Southwest Texas Methodism*. San Antonio: Inter-Board Council of the S'West Conference of the Methodist Church, 1951.

6. D'Silva, Fabio. "Mexican-Americans and Voluntary Associations," *The Social Sciences*, 2 (Spring, 1968).

7. Davidson, Chandler, and Charles M. Gaitz. "Ethnic Attitudes as a Basis for Minority Cooperation in a Southwestern Metropolis," *Social Science Quarterly*, 53 (March, 1973), 738-48. Based on findings in Houston which indicate that Mexican-Americans displayed more tolerance toward blacks than Anglos in some respects; in others, however, their attitudes closely paralleled those of Anglos.

8. Goodman, Mary Ellen, and Alma Beman. "Child's Eye View of Life in an Urban Barrio," in June Helm (ed.), *Spanish Speaking People in the United States*. Proceedings of the 1968 Annual Spring Meeting of the Amer. Ethnological Soc. Seattle: U. of Wash. Press, 1968, 84-103. This study, conducted in Houston, contends that children of this *barrio* (or neighborhood) exhibit a growing ethnic pride that transcends poverty.

9. Grebler, Leo, Moore, Joan W., and Ralph C. Guzmán. *The Mexican-American People: The Nation's Second Largest Minority*, chaps. 13-20. See I, 7.

10. Jones, Robert C. "Mexican-American Youth," *Sociology and Social Research*, 32 (March-April, 1948), 793-97.

11. Madsen, William. *The Mexican-Americans of South Texas*, chaps. 6, 7. See IX, 31. These chapters discuss the family concept and

attitudes toward religion, including reasons why Protestantism is making inroads in a traditionally Catholic society.

12. Paredes, Américo. "Estados Unidos, Mexico y el Machismo" ["The United States, Mexico and Machismo"], *Journal of Inter-American Studies,* 9 (January, 1967), 65-84. The concept of *Machismo,* male virility and paternal dominance, is an import nt feature of Mexican-American life.

13. Paz, Octavio. *The Labyrinth of Solitude.* See VII, 6. Sees Mexican-Americans as people who have lost sight of their Mexican heritage. Emphasizes the struggle of the Mexican man for identity.

14. Rahm, Harold J., and J. Robert Weber. *Office in the Alley: Report on a Project with Gang Youngsters.* Austin: Hogg Foundation for Mental Health, U. of Tex., 1958.

15. Ramos, Samuel. *Profile of Man and Culture in Mexico.* See VII, 7. Deals with the feeling of Mexican inferiority which, he says, stems from a long-standing bias against mixed-blood people.

16. Romano—V., Octavio Ignacio. "Donship in a Mexican-American Community in Texas," *American Anthropologist,* 62 (December, 1960), 966-76. Analyzes types of men in a South Texas community who, because they are respected, are worthy of the title "Don."

17. Rubel, Arthur J. *Across the Tracks: Mexican-Americans in a Texas City,* chaps. 3, 4. See IX, 34. Very informative regarding the family structure and the Mexicano male's close-knit circle of friends, the *palomilla.*

18. Spicer, Edward H. "Ways of Life," in Russell C. Ewing (ed.), *Six Faces of Mexico,* 65-102. See II, 10. Excellent anthropological dis-discussion of the *mestizo's* view of life. Since Mexican culture continues to influence Mexican-Americans, the teacher must be aware of its constant infusion into Texas, which has a longer common border with Mexico than the other three border states.

19. Turner, Ralph H., and Samuel J. Surace. "Zoot Suiters and Mexicans: Symbols in Crowd Behavior," *American Journal of Sociology,* 62 (July, 1956), 14-20.

20. Ulibarrí, Horacio. *Social and Attitudinal Characteristics of Migrant and Ex-Migrant Workers—New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona and Texas.* Albuquerque: U. of N. M. Press, 1965.

Disease and Mental Health:

21. Díaz—Guerrero, Rogelio. "Neurosis and the Mexican Family Struc-

ture," *American Journal of Psychiatry* (December, 1955), 411-17. Discusses roles of the father and the mother in the traditional Mexican family.

22. Ellis, John M. "Mortality Differentials for a Spanish-surname Population Group," *Southwestern Social Science Quarterly*, 39 (March, 1959), 314-21. Study conducted in Houston; comparison of Anglo and Spanish-surname groups.

23. Hudson, Wilson M. (ed.). *The Healer of Los Olmos and Other Mexican Lore*. Dallas: So. Meth. U. Press, 1951.

24. Jaco, E. Gartley. "Mental Health of the Spanish-American in Texas," in Marvin K. Opler (ed.), *Culture and Mental Health*. New York: Macmillan Co., 1959, 467-88. Incidence of mental illness among Mexican-Americans is less than among Anglos because of the close-knit culture which Mexican-Americans can look to for solace.

25. Kiev, Ari. *Curanderismo: Mexican-American Folk Psychiatry*. New York: The Free Press, 1968. Valuable insights into folk-healing *(curanderismo)* and its practicioners *(curanderos* or *curanderas)*. Some old and middle-aged Mexican-Americans continue to rely upon the *curandero* to cure such maladies as *mal de ojo* (evil eye), *susto* (fright), and *empacho* (intestinal illness).

26. National Institute of Mental Health. *Proceedings of the Institute on Narcotic Addiction Among Mexican Americans in the Southwest, April 21-23, 1971*. Washington, D. C.: Govt. Print. Off., 1973. Based on a conference held at Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio. Especially informative regarding the "why's" of drug addiction among teenagers.

27. Paredes, Américo. "Folk Medicine and the Intercultural Jest," in June Helm (ed.), *Spanish-Speaking People in the United States*, 104-19. See X, 7.

28. Romano—V., Octavio Ignacio. "Charismatic Medicine, Folk-Healing, and Folk-Sainthood," *American Anthropologist*, 67 (October 1965), 1151-73. Various types of folk healers are discussed and assessed according to their influence in parts of South Texas.

29. Rubel, Arthur J. "Concepts of Disease in Mexican-American Culture," *American Anthropologist*, 62 (October, 1960), 795-814.

30. Texas State Department of Health, Division of Mental Health. *A Study of the Mental Health Problems of Mexican-American Residents*. Austin: Tex. State Dept. of Health, Div. of Mental Health, 1961.

B. Images and Self-Images: The View From Within—The View From Without—About Words

The View From Within:

31. Alurista, Alberto. *Floricanto En Aztlán: 1971.* Los Angeles: UCLA Chicano Cultural Center, 1971. (p) Recent Chicano poetry.

32. Barrio, Raymond. *The Plum Plum Pickers.* New York: Harper & Row, 1971. (p) The life of a migrant family in California. Valuable insights for Anglos.

33. Delgado, Abelardo. *Chicano: 25 Pieces of a Chicano Mind.* Denver: El Barrio Pub. Co., 1970; second printing, Santa Barbara: La Causa Pubs., 1971. (p)

34. Garza, Roberto J. "Cultural Contributions of the Mexican-American," *The Role of the Mexican American in the History of the Southwest,* 53-60. See II, 35. Concise overview.

35. Lucero, Aurora, and Lea White. *Literary Folklore of the Hispanic Southwest.* San Antonio: Naylor, 1953.

36. Ortego, Philip. "Chicano Poetry: Roots and Writers," *Southwestern American Literature,* 2 (Spring, 1972), 8-24. Informative overview of the subject by a former professor of English and Chicano studies at The University of Texas at El Paso.

37. ———. "Mexican-American Literature," *Nation,* 209 (September 15, 1969), 258-59.

38. ———. "Montezuma's Children," *El Grito,* 3 (Spring, 1970), 38-50.

39. ———. (ed.). *We Are Chicanos: An Anthology of Mexican-American Literature.* New York: Washington Square Press, Pocket Books, 1973. (p) Excellent and cheap—$1.25. Could be used profitably in literature classes, and should be in every school library. The work of many Tejano authors are presented, including Josefina Escajeda, Jovita Gonzáles, Américo Paredes, Tomás Rivera, and Ricardo Sánchez. With the growth of Chicano and Mexican-American "social and political consciousness has come also the awareness of their literary heritage," Professor Ortego writes in his introduction. "The decade of the '60s has seen the renaissance of the Mexican-American, and the decade of the '70s promises to be one in which this renaissance will exert an ever-growing awareness in Mexican-Americans not only in terms of creative efforts in drama, fiction, and poetry but in terms of seeking a more substantial literary identity in the ever-widening mainstream of American literature."

40. Paredes, Américo. "The Hammon and the Beans," in Martin Shock-

ley (ed.), *Southwest Writers Anthology*. Austin: Steck-Vaughn Co., 1967, 238-44. (p)

41. ————. *"With His Pistol in His Hand": A Border Ballad and Its Hero*. See VII, 40.

42. Paredes, Raymund A. "Stephen Crane and the Mexican," *Western American Literature*, 6 (Spring, 1971), 13-25. While the author of *Maggie* and *The Red Badge of Courage* could sympathize with the "destitute and disfranchised" in the East, the Mexican is portrayed in his writings as "the lowest form of humanity." Paredes concludes: "There are few characterizations of the Mexican in serious American literature less flattering than Crane's. His Mexicans perpetuate a traditional Yankee stereotype; they are wicked, drunken and cowardly. Their only function in Crane's stories is to provide an odious comparison—to glorify the powerful Anglo by serving as grotesque foils for his tedious exhibitions of courage and ingenuity." In short, Mexicano writers must work hard to overcome long-standing stereotypes perpetrated by Crane and other popular Anglo authors.

43. Quirarte, Jacinto. "The Art of Mexican-America," *The Humble Way*, 9, on. 2 (Second Quarter, 1970), 1-9. This brief article presents an overview of the next selection. The text is accompanied by striking illustrations. A good starting point for the study of Mexican-American art; available, free of charge, from the Humble Oil & Refining Co., P. O. Box 2180, Houston 77001.

44. ————. *Mexican American Artists*. Austin: U. of Tex. Press, 1973. This book is a must for libraries. The author, a respected artist and art historian, is Dean of Fine and Applied Arts in The University of Texas at San Antonio. The problem, as Professor Quirarte sees it, is "To be a Mexican American; to be an artist." Definition of a Mexican-American or Chicano artist is difficult, since such an individual "straddles traditions, which at times seem irreconcilable. On the one hand, he is indirectly related to the Spanish colonial and Mexican republican periods of American history and directly involved with American culture of the twentieth century. One the other hand, the ties with Mexico remain strong . . . ." What is a Mexican American, what is a Chicano? Artists, as well as writers and the politically minded, are confronting these question. One prominent Texas Chicano artist has stated: "So we are a mixture. So there is no sense in trying to say that we are a pure this or that. We are entirely different. We're neither Mexicans nor Anglos. We are in between." The scope of this exemplary book covers the seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries; it contains material on Texas artists (Mel Casas, Armando Peña, and others) and art groups (i.e., Con Safo of San Antonio).

45. Ríos, Francisco. "The Mexican in Fact, Fiction, and Folklore," in Octavio I. Romano—V. (ed.), *Voices: Readings from El Grito.* Berkeley: Quinto Sol Pubs., 1971.

46. Rivera, Tomás. "Into the Labyrinth: The Chicano in Literature," *Southwestern American Literature,* 2 (Fall, 1972), 90-97. A succinct discussion of the evolving Chicano novel, short story, poetry, theater, and essay is followed by Rivera's views on the "triple mission" of Chicano literature: "to represent, to conserve that aspect of life that the Mexican American holds as his own, and at the same time destroy the invention of others of his own life. That is—conservation, struggle, and invention." The author, a teacher-administrator at UT-San Antonio, concludes that "Chicano literature is life . . . . an attempt to find and use the forms that can manifest him as a totally human individual."

47. ————. *Y No Lo Tragó La Tierra* [*And the Earth Did Not Part*]. Berkeley: Quinto Sol Pubs., 1971. (p) This volume of short stories won the First Annual Premio Quinto Sol Literary Award (1970). These selections treat life among rural Mexican-Americans; available in a bilingual edition.

48. Romano—V., Octavio I. (ed.). *El Espejo, The Mirror: Selected Mexican-American Literature.* Berkeley: Quinto Sol Pubs., 1969. (p) Short stories and poetry by eleven Chicano authors.

49. Valdez, Luis, and Stan Steiner. *Aztlán: An Anthology of Mexican American Literature.* New York: Vintage Books, Random House, 1972. (p) Valuable collection of fiction and non-fiction; it would be especially useful in literature courses, although students in other areas can benefit from it as well. The Valdez introduction is a gem in itself.

50. Vásquez, Richard. *Chicano.* Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday & Co., 1970. (p) Novel about a Mexican immigrant family in California and the struggle its succeeding generations face in an Anglo world. Provides many insights.

The View From Without:

51. Allen, John Houghton. *Southwest.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1952. (p) The author was raised in the Texas-Mexico border country; among his friends were Mexicanos who imparted to him their cultural beliefs and their attitudes toward *gringos.*

52. Boatright, Mody C. (ed.). *Mexican Border Ballads and Other Lore.* Dallas: S. Meth. U. Press, 1967.

53. Braddy, Haldeen. "Artist Illustrators of the Southwest: H. D. Bugbee, Tom Lea and José Cisneros," *Western Review,* 1 (Fall,

1964), 37-41. José Cisneros of El Paso is a talented artist-illustrator whose works portray a keen sense of history.

54. Dykes, J. C. "Dime Novel Texas, or the Sub-Literature of the Lone star State," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* 49 (January, 1946), 327-40. The "greaser" image was central to the dime novels produced by the thousands in the nineteenth century. They contributed mightily to the literary stereotyping of Mexicanos.

55. Ferber, Edna. *Giant.* Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday & Co., 1952. (p) Controversial novel that was made into a movie; raised hackles in Anglo Texas.

56. Gaston, Edwin B., Jr. *The Early Novel of the Southwest.* Albuquerque: U. of N. M. Press, 1961.

57. Haslam, Gerald. "Por la Causa! Mexican-American Literature," *College English,* 31 (April, 1970), 695-709.

58. Lea, Tom. *The Hands of Cantú.* Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1964. The art of gentling horses as practiced by Don Vito Cantú of the King Ranch.

59. ————. *The Wonderful Country.* Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1953. Lea's fiction reveals, among other things, the racial friction that exists along the border; but he also displays an appreciation of the Hispanic strain in the Southwest.

60. Major, Mabel, Smith, Rebecca W., and T. M. Pearce (eds.). *Southwest Heritage: A Literary History With Bibliographies.* Third ed., Albuquerque: U. of N. M. Press, 1972. (p) Useful literary overview; latest edition mentions the increasing contributions of Mexican-American writers. A recommended reference tool.

61. Nance, William L. "Katherine Anne Porter and Mexico," *Southwest Review,* 60 (Spring, 1970), 143-53.

62. Robinson, Cecil. "A Kaleidoscope of Images: Mexicans and Chicanos as Reflected in American Literature," in Paul R. Turner (ed.), *Bilingualism in the Southwest,* 107-29. See IX, 56.

63. ————. "Spring Water with a Taste of the Land: The Mexican Presence in the American Southwest," *The American West,* 3 (Summer, 1966), 6-15, 95.

64. ————. *With the Ears of Strangers: The Mexican in American Literature.* See V, 59. With a deft and sensitive pen, Professor Robinson analyzes the Anglo view of the Mexicano in the works of nineteenth- and twentieth-century American authors. Literary history at its best. Essential reading.

65. Simmen, Edward (ed.). *The Chicano: From Caricature to Self-*

Portrait. New York: New Amer. Library, 1971. (p) Includes pieces by Paul Horgan, John Steinbeck, Américo Paredes, Philip D. Ortego, and others. Fairly long introduction by the editor, a member of the faculty of Pan American University, Edinburg.

About Words:

66. Braddy, Haldeen. "Pachucos and Their Argot," *Southern Folk-lore Quarterly,* 24 (December, 1960), 255-71.

67. Cerda, Gilberto *et al. Vocabulario español de Texas.* Austin: U. of Tex. Press, 1970. (p) Best reference work in print.

68. Galván, Roberto A. "Chicano, vocablo convertido ["Chicano, a Converted Word"], *Thesaurus,* 28 (Spring, 1973), 111-17.

69. ————. "More on 'Frito' as an English Loan-Word in Mexican Spanish," *Hispania,* 54 (September, 1971), 511-17.

70. Norman, Arthur. "Migration to Southwest Texas: Peoples and Words," *Southwestern Social Science Quarterly,* 37 (September, 1956), 149-58.

71. Olstad, Charles. " 'Frito': An English Loan-Word in Mexican Spanish," *Hispania,* 53 (March, 1970), 88-90. This article and the earlier piece by Professor Galván (X, 69), explore the linguistic phenomenon known as the "loan-word"—a Spanish word that achieves English usage (in this case because of U.S. commercialism) and then re-enters the Spanish vocabulary in the English context.

72. Ortego, Philip D. "Some Cultural Implications of a Mexican American Border Dialect of American English," *Studies in Linguistics,* 21 (October, 1970), 77-84.

73. "La Perika Tejana: A Study of the Texas Chicano Dialect," *Magazín,* I (January, 1973), 60-66. This article gives numerous examples of the differences between the Chicano argot and the formal Spanish usage. Not all of these words can be translated precisely into English—nor were they intended to be. *Magazín* is a new literary periodical devoted to the publication of Chicano writings, particularly those of established and emerging Texas authors and poets.

74. Ronan, Charles E., S.J. "Observations on the Word Gringo," *Arizona and the West,* 6 (Spring, 1964), 23-29.

C. Multi-Media Tools: Films and Tapes—Distributors of Cultural Materials

Films and Tapes:

75. "The Cactus Curtain." Tape, 44 min., $7.50 (order #257), The

Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, P. O. Box 446, Santa Barbara, Calif. 93103. Ernesto Galarza, a foremost authority on migrant labor, talks about the inequities in the Anglo system with which Mexican-Americans must live.

76. "Distortion of Mexican-American History." Tape, 37 min., $9.00 reel, $10.00 cassette, Pacifica Tape Library, 2209 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley, Calif. 94704. Speaker is Octavio Romano—V., editor of *El Grito,* a quarterly journal dedicated to contemporary Mexican-American thought.

77. *Home Is a Long Road.* Black and white, 20 min., sale $55.00, rental $3.67, Bur. of Audio Visual Instruction, U. of Wis., Madison, Wis. 53715. Concerns migrant workers from Texas employed in the fields of Wisconsin, their needs, and the help they can expect from governmental agencies.

78. *How's School, Enrique?* Color, 16 mm., 14 min., Learning Garden, 1081 Westwood Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90024. Problems of a junior high school student.

79. *I Am Joaquin.* Color, 22 min., English, sale $300.00, Crusade for Justice, 1567 Downing St., Denver, Colo. 80221 or Centro Campesino Cultural, P. O. Box 2302, Fresno, Calif. 93720; rent $40.00, Canyon Cinema Corp., Room 220 Industrial Center Building, Sausalito, Calif. 94965. The poem written by Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzales depicted in still photos. Rousing film; conveys Chicano activist sentiment.

80. *Mexican-American Culture: Its Heritage.* Color, 18 min., 16 mm., English and Spanish, Communications Group West, 6430 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90028. The narration is provided by the noted actor, Ricardo Montalban; emphasizes development of culture in Mexico and the Southwest.

81. *Mexican Americans: Forgotten Minority.* Black and white, 40 min., rental $35.00, Amer. Documentary Films, Inc., 379 Bay St., San Francisco, Calif. 94133. Deals with the Chicano movement and politics in the Southwest.

82. *Mexican Americans: An Historic Profile.* Black and white, 29 min., cleared for T.V., sale $100.00, Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'Rith, 41 Exchange Place, S.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30303. General history from colonial period to present.

83. *Mexican Americans: Invisible Minority.* Color and black and white, 2 reels, 18 min. each, English, sale color $300.00, rental $12.50, sale b/w $180.00, rental $9.95, Audio Visual Center, Indiana U., Bloomington, Ind. 47401. Chicano movement and its goals; involves the assessments of Dr. Ernesto Galarza.

84. *Mexican Americans: Quest for Equality.* Black and white, 28 min., cleared for T.V., sale $100.00, rental $7.50, Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'Rith, 41 Exchange Place, S.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30303. Dr. Ernesto Galarza describes history and goals of the Chicano movement.

85. *The Mexican-American Speaks: Heritage in Bronze.* Color, 20 min., 16 mm., sale $232.50, Encyclopaedia Britannica Education Corp., 425 N. Mich. Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611.

86. "The National Mexican American Anti-Defamation Committee." Tape, 30 min., $7.50 reel, $8.50 cassette, order #CU00002.10, Pacifica Tape Library, 2209 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley, Calif. 94704. Three discussants talk about the image of Chicanos in the media; TV commercials emphasized.

87. *A New Focus on Opportunity.* Color, 26 min., 16 mm., available on loan from Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish Speaking People, 1800 G St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506. Documentary produced by the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican American Affairs; problems facing Mexican-Americans and the efforts undertaken to solve them.

88. *North From Mexico.* Color, 20 min., 16 mm., Greenwood Press, 51 Riverside Ave., Westport, Conn. 06880. Film version of Carey McWilliams' book by the same title. Stresses contributions of Mexicans and Mexican-Americans in the development of the Southwest.

89. *Yo Soy Chicano.* Color, 16 mm., sale $500.00, rental $20.50, Bilingual Audio-Visual Center, Ind. U., Bloomington, Ind. 47401. Documentary; development of the Chicano movement.

Distributors of Cultural Materials:

90. Cultural Distribution Center. Commission for Mexican-American Affairs, Archdiocese of San Antonio, 1514 Buena Vista, San Antonio, Tx. 78207 (512-224-4245). Books, pamphlets, periodicals; will provide list of materials upon request.

91. Heffernan Supply Co., 926 Fredericksburg Rd., San Antonio, Tx. 78201 (512-732-1136). Hispanic materials for all grade levels.

92. Raza Poster, P. O. Box 31165, El Paso, Tx. 79931. Posters, pins, etc.

93. Raza Unida Store, 1117 N. 1st Ave., Crystal City, Tx. 78839. Posters, pins, T shirts, etc.; operated by Raza Unida Party.

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